



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-128  
Wednesday  
7 July 1993

# Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-93-128

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07 July 1993

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## Burundi

### UPRONA Party Issues Statement on Attempted Coup

EA0607155593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Excerpts] After learning of the attempted coup on the night of 2 July, the Executive Bureau of the Unity and National Progress Party [UPRONA] Central Committee issued a statement today. Christophe Murinziza reports on the main contents of the statement.

[Begin recording] The Executive Bureau of the UPRONA Central Committee has learned with dismay of the attempted coup which took place with the obvious aim of destabilizing the democratic process. According to the bureau, the operation was undertaken by a few Army officers.

The Executive Bureau would like to recall that UPRONA has already condemned any form of violence from whatever source because it is fundamentally undemocratic. It also recalls that it has always called on its members to respect the people's verdict in the recent presidential and legislative elections even though, in the view of the same Executive Bureau, the execution of this verdict entailed undemocratic aspects which are anyway due more to the politicians than to the Burundian people themselves.

It is on the basis of such principles, which are also those of the Executive Bureau of the UPRONA Central Committee that the latter expresses its indignation yet again at the undemocratic adventure in which a few Army officers attempted to take up arms at a time when the new institutional framework allows and guarantees to everybody the right to take the floor and to use all the democratic means to air their views.

The Executive Bureau of the UPRONA Central Committee unreservedly condemns these moves which were aimed at thwarting the will of the people, and which might have seriously jeopardized the building of a society of unity and peace for which UPRONA is struggling unceasingly.

The bureau congratulates the Burundian Armed Forces who have yet again refused to embark on the path of adventurism and irresponsibility, and who have proven at the same time their respect for their commitment to defending the institutions elected by the sovereign people. [passage omitted]

The Executive Bureau of the UPRONA Central Committee takes this opportunity to renew its call on the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] and the president-elect to take practical and sincere measures to create conditions likely to restore confidence among Burundians. In the view of the UPRONA Executive Bureau, this should be done principally through the formal and active prohibition of FRODEBU members

from continued indulgence in violence and terrorism, as is presently the case in the country, the Executive Bureau said.

In conclusion, the UPRONA Executive Bureau calls on its members and all Burundian people to judiciously accept the people's verdict, never to give in to violence, to denounce it wherever it occurs, and to continue struggling to safeguard national unity which is the only path to peace and the source of all genuine democracy. [end recording]

## Congo

### Opposition Statement Calls For Government Dissolution

AB0507173293 Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 5 Jul (AFP)—Today in Brazzaville the Congolese opposition coalition called for the "dissolution" of General Joachim Yhombi-Opango's government and the National Assembly because both "resulted from illegally proclaimed elections."

In a statement presented to AFP, the opposition coalition also called on "the people to end the illegality and confiscation of the state media in order to prevent the dictatorship of a government that has failed to honor its oath."

The Supreme Court recently issued two statements denouncing the proclamation of the results of the legislative elections and the irregularities in the second round on 6 June, stressing that the elections were not held "in conformity with existing regulations."

However, the Supreme Court, which refused to "suggest which position to take," said that these statements did not have the "power to suspend" the operations of institutions established as a result of the elections.

The Congolese Government, which met last week under the chairmanship of President Pascal Lissouba, said that these statements did not "constitute a decision."

Furthermore, the government has prohibited the political parties from commenting on radio, television, or the national press.

The opposition coalition, comprised of the Union for Democratic Renewal and the Congolese Labor Party, accused Mr. Lissouba of "disregarding the Constitution and the Supreme Court, whose views he does not want to respect."

The delaying tactics of President Lissouba, who wants to legalize illegal structures, show a lack of consideration for the Supreme Court, which constitutes the supreme tribunal, the electoral judge, and regulates the activities of the public authorities," the coalition added.



These statements were challenged by several judges of the Supreme Court, including Attorney General Jean Mongo Achouin, who did not sign them, Congolese radio announced this morning. [passage omitted]

#### Activists Mount Roadblocks in Brazzaville

AB0707091093 Paris AFP in French 0831 GMT  
7 Jul 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Jul (AFP)—Activists of the opposition coalition demanding General Joachim Yhombi-Opango's resignation from the government and the dissolution of Speaker Andre Milongo's National Assembly, mounted roadblocks in several parts of Brazzaville early this morning. These roadblocks, made up mostly of tree trunks and automobile scrap, were mounted at Bacongo (to the south)—considered as the opposition's stronghold—and Poto-Poto (to the north), eyewitnesses observed. The opposition coalition comprising the Union for Democratic Renewal and the Congolese Labor Party made a "passionate appeal to the people and to all democratic forces to relentlessly mobilize themselves to defend an endangered democracy" in a communique published in Brazzaville yesterday evening.

#### EEC Issues Communique on Current Situation

AB0607221993 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise  
Network in French 0700 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Following the U.S. and French Embassies in Congo, the Belgian Embassy, on behalf of the EEC member countries, has issued the following communique, which was published in Brussels on 30 June:

Since the beginning, the community and its member countries have consistently supported the democratization process initiated in the Congo, which has had an exemplary start. They noted with regret, however, that right now this democratic process is going through a crisis which almost led to the collapse of the economic life and to material difficulties for the Congolese people. The community and its member states want to see the Congolese people and their leaders find a rapid and peaceful solution to the current crisis. A suitable solution will enable the authorities to move the democratic process forward, which is so wanted by the Congolese people, along with the reestablishment of normal economic conditions.

#### Zaire

#### Mobutu on 'Great Political Debate,' Not Crisis

LD0607172093 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1230 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] Our guest on "Afrique Midi" is Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Boniface Vignon met him in Cairo during the OAU summit. First of all he asked him to draw a picture of the internal political situation in Zaire. Mobutu Sese Seko:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] When a country is in danger it is up to the authorities of that country to turn either to the United Nations, or to the OAU, but without imposing a foreign military presence, whether international or African, on some of us who do not need it.

[Vignon] Indeed, your political opponents in Zaire have requested the presence of UN troops.

[Mobutu] Those you are calling my political opponents in Zaire are ignorant of the procedure. First, there has to be agreement from the country's head of the state. And that is not the case in Zaire.

[Vignon] So no mediation from either the OAU or the UN to help you to resolve the Zairian crisis?

[Mobutu] You speak of a Zairian crisis. My dear friend, it is rather a debate, a great political debate, that is underway, which will continue.

[Vignon] The fact that there are two governments in one country doesn't bother you?

[Mobutu] I don't know if we should talk of two governments in my country.

[Vignon] Mr. President, the government of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi has been recognized by the West.

[Mobutu] You know, first you have to know the rules of the game. For there to be a government, for anyone to call himself prime minister or minister, let him show you the copy or photocopy of a decree of appointment making him a minister. You are a journalist, but you are not going to call yourself a minister. You cannot say, as is sometimes said in jest: Rabbit, I baptize thee Carp. Fine. They are there. They are ministers. What about the act of appointment? Have they got that?

[Vignon] There has also been talk of a third man whom you might appoint and who would have the approval of the opposition, to put an end more or less to the crisis that currently exists in Zaire.

[Mobutu] It was when I was abroad that I learned that there is talk of a third man. There will be this great debate, this dialogue, and if those who are defending this idea put this idea forward it can always be discussed. I don't know anything about it.

[Vignon] You are not in favor of appointing a third personality whom (you) might in the end (put in office)?

[Mobutu] We now have a government of national unity, which is running the country, (very basically) to my satisfaction. Other people don't like it. The person at the head of this government is a political opponent: Birindwa Faustin. Yesterday he was Tshisekedi's right hand man, he belongs to the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], like Tshisekedi. He is a cofounder of the UDPS, like Tshisekedi. What do the others reproach him for now? He was elected to the

conclave. If they have reasons, which I don't share, which make them prefer someone else, well, in this debate which will be opened in the next few days, let them say so.

[Vignon] You spoke about your people. Aren't they tired of so many years of you in power and don't they want you to go?

[Mobutu] Any head of state should be, must be, a psychologist. Do you believe that if I felt, for one single moment, that the Zairian people didn't want me any longer, do you really think that I would today be where I am? I would draw the obvious conclusions. But it is the opposite which is true. Hence my appeal that we should move as quickly as possible to elections, so that the Zairian people should be able to speak, so that this people can give their opinion, once and for all, and say who they want as head of state, who is capable of leading the Third Republic, and what parties they want to lead political life in Zaire. That is it. The rest is simple.

[Vignon] Nevertheless, Mr. President, listening to you, it seems that you are staying in power out of defiance for your political opponents and especially for Westerners.

[Mobutu] Especially out of defiance! Let them prove that my people no longer agree with me, let them prove that everything I do and everything I say does not have the approval of my people.

[Vignon] Do you intend to organize elections in the near future? Do you already have a date in mind?

[Mobutu] In any case, willy nilly, before the end of this year there are two things we have to do, namely, one the constitutional referendum, and two the presidential elections. [end recording]

#### **Violence Reported on Rwandan Border; 1,500 Refugees Cross**

*AB0407214793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Jul 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that there has been another flare up of violence in northeast Zaire. The trouble between Zairians and ethnic Rwandans who live in the area has been going on since March this year. A recent report by aid agency MSF [Doctors Without Borders] said that 100 villages had been destroyed and over 100,000 people made homeless. Now, as Nestor Serushago reports in this telex from Kigali, refugees are fleeing into Rwanda:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Immigration officials in the Kambo-Hanga crossing point on the Rwanda-Zaire border say that by midday today 1,500 refugees had crossed the border from Zaire. The refugees were escaping the violence which has erupted in Rutshuru zone in eastern Zaire five days ago. According to a Zairian official, there are both economic and political factors behind the fighting which broke out between the

Banjawara people, who are Zairians of Rwandan origin, and other Zairian citizens. The Banjawara are farmers and are regarded as having enriched themselves from the land more than other Zairians. It is also being alleged that they are supporters of President Mobutu Sese Seko, while the other groups in the region side with the Zairian opposition parties.

The situation at the Kambo-Hanga border is a sorrowful one as hundreds of fleeing refugees, many of them women and children, arrived worn and hungry, having walked for days without food. The fleeing have told reporters that many of their husbands had been killed in the fighting. The women have also said that the Zairian troops sent to the region to restore order sided with their opponents. On the border Zairian officials are reported to be withdrawing the refugees' citizenship cards before sending them into Rwanda where local government officials are struggling to get them shelter. [end recording]

#### **Military Rule Imposed in 2 Eastern Areas**

*AB0207200093 Dakar PANA in English 1615 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 2 Jul (PANA)—The Zairian Government has imposed military administrations in the Walikale and Masisi areas on the eastern fringes of the country, where there had been continuous clashes between the indigens and immigrants from neighbouring Rwanda.

A decree issued by the Zairian Ministry of Interior, on Thursday [1 July], said two superior Army officers had been placed at the head of the administrations in the troubled areas. It added that the measure was temporary. The Ministry said the measure was taken in response to demands by local authorities to help quell the intra-ethnic conflict in the two areas in the North Kivu Province, close to the Rwanda-Uganda border.

The clashes among members of the Kinyarwanda tribe had claimed 3,000 lives and forced about 25,000 people to flee their homes, according to humanitarian organisations. [passage omitted]

#### **Officers Appointed in North Kivu**

*LD0207215393 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Considering the general situation in the northern Kivu region, particularly in the Masisi, Walikale, and Rutshuru rural zones, considering the urgency and the extreme need to restore law and order, the safety of individuals and of their property in this part of the republic, Bernard Kasusula Djuma Lokali, the deputy prime minister for interior and tribal affairs, signed two decrees, dated yesterday, appointing in a temporary and exceptional capacity the military commissioners for the mentioned zones. [passage omitted]

**Movement Reportedly Trains Thousands of Soldiers**

*AB0307192293 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While stalemate is the name of the political game in the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, with Etienne Tshisekedi locking horns with President Mobutu and little sign of a resolution, there are mutterings of all-out rebellion. They have been voiced in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, and, once again, one of the theaters for an armed uprising could be Shaba Province which is no stranger to the conflict. From Kampala, Eppajar Ojulu telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to a Central Committee member of the Zairian Rebel Workers and Peasants Movement, they are training thousands of soldiers and they say once they have completed their training, the military question in Zaire will change. They

are particularly worried about the situation in the troubled Shaba Province where they claim more than 1,000 people have been massacred. When I spoke to the Central Committee member, whose nom de guerre is Mohamed Nansour, this afternoon he said that they already had well over 3,000 soldiers in six main areas of Zaire. He said that they had already engaged Zairian Army troops in the Butembo area near the Uganda border. He said that in one incident last month the rebels ambushed a six-vehicle convoy of trucks traveling from Beni to Butembo, killing 14 soldiers and injuring another 20. He said that the government troops killed two priests to avenge the killings as well as kidnapping four prominent people who were later murdered.

According to Nansour, their men were superior fighters because they had been trained in China, North Korea, the Soviet Union, and the United States. He declined to give a time scale, but Nansour Mohamed told me that the current political chaos in Kinshasa could make their task easier and quicker. He said that while they were having financial difficulties now, they would soon be moving into mineral mining areas where they could exploit the wealth for the war effort. [end recording]



## Ethiopia

### President Comments on OAU Summit, Role in Somalia

EA0207142093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi returned to Addis Ababa today after attending the 29th OAU leaders' summit in Cairo, Egypt. In a statement to reporters on his arrival at Bole International Airport, President Meles said that among the main issues raised at the 29th OAU leaders' summit was finding ways to end civil war in Africa. Concerning the Somali issue, President Meles said this issue is not foreign to Ethiopia. He said that although the OAU had given him responsibility for solving the Somali conflict, Ethiopia had worked toward resolving the Somali conflict even before the OAU gave this assignment to Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Aidid Aide Wants Adm Howe 'Brought to Justice'

PM0607145793 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 2 Jul 93 p 6

[Interview with Mohamed Hassan Awali, "foreign affairs adviser to Somali National Alliance leader General Mohamed Farah Aidid," by 'Ali Musa in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Text] [Musa] How do you view the Somali National Alliance's [SNA] role in national reconciliation after the flight of its leader, General Mohamed Farah Aidid?

[Awali] The SNA is the largest political alliance in Somalia, and no national reconciliation can be conducted without it as a major participant. The alliance currently is experiencing temporary conditions during which General Aidid has been forced not to appear in public. We are currently working to protect our leader from the attempt to kill him by Admiral Jonatan Howe (the UN secretary general's special envoy to Somalia) and by other elements using the UN name to assassinate our leaders. We will fight all Howe's attempts through all means until the last moment to protect General 'Aidid.

[Musa] Do you mean by the other elements interim Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the leaders of the 11 Somali factions supporting the United Nations?

[Awali] I do not want to mention names in my explanation of what I said. But some Somalis believe that if they support the UN policy in the country and General Aidid's removal from national politics, they will obtain important national decisionmaking posts. These people do not think about Somalia's future, nor do they have any patriotism. The recent U.S. missile bombardments of Mogadishu were supported by these elements, which regard themselves as influential figures, forgetting that

these operations were aimed not against General Aidid, but against Somalia's independence.

[Musa] Why do you use women and children as human shields in your confrontations with UNOSOM-2 [UN Operation in Somalia] forces?

[Awali] That question should be addressed to the U.S. forces operating within and outside UNOSOM-2. These forces use Third World soldiers as human shields against us. The victims of all the armed clashes so far with UNOSOM-2 forces have been from forces belonging to Third World states. On 5 June when the first of these clashes occurred, 23 Pakistani soldiers were killed and more than 50 wounded. During the attempt to arrest General Aidid, clashes took place in which five Moroccan soldiers and a Pakistani soldier were killed. Some 1,300 UNOSOM-2 soldiers took part in this attempt, and only 45 of them were U.S. soldiers who remained at the rear lines. They sent the Moroccan and Pakistani soldiers to the front lines. Two Pakistanis were killed and three wounded last week, but the Americans could not rescue them except by using Cobra helicopters. The helicopters opened fire haphazardly from the skies over the capital, killing civilians including women and children. The human shield allegation is false propaganda launched by the Americans to conceal the massacres they are committing against civilians from the U.S. public.

[Musa] How would you assess Admiral Howe's present mission in Somalia?

[Awali] Retired Admiral Howe has spent most of his life on warships. He fought on land twice: in Panama and in southern Iraq. He has never participated in any national reconciliations, nor was he entrusted with any political or military mission within the framework of the international organization before his appointment as UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali's envoy in Somalia. This military man's first political mission after his retirement has been in Somalia.

Choosing an American as Butrus-Ghali's envoy in Somalia surprised no one. But appointing Admiral Howe in particular was not a wise decision. The "UNITAF" [UN International Task Force] which arrived under the name of operation "Restore Hope to Somalia" under the UN banner were under the U.S. government's command. When these forces left, we thought that the United States wanted to play a principal role in national reconciliation and political decisionmaking in Somalia. And we expected Dr. Butrus-Ghali to appoint an envoy who knows our region or at least has experience in international politics, like Cyrus Vance, William Rogers, or Zbigniew Brzezinski or at least someone of these people's class.

When Dr. Butrus-Ghali appointed Admiral Howe his special envoy, we expressed our willingness to cooperate with him, but we discovered that he did not want to cooperate with us. And he began to behave in our



country as though he was aboard a warship. We will prove to him every day that Somalia is not a U.S. ship for him to sail as he wishes.

[Musa] You spoke about Admiral Howe's military background, but General Aidid too is a military man who participated in a three-year civil war in Somalia and killed over 300,000 Somalis. What is your opinion?

[Awali] General Aidid is not only a military man but a politician as well. Last month he organized and conducted peace talks in the center region of the country. When UNOSOM-2 forces saw his military and political capability increase by the day, they tried to weaken him by raiding the radio station transmitting in his name in a bid to silence him. Since this raid international forces have launched a number of military and propaganda campaigns against him. But fortunately, his supporters have not changed their position toward him.

[Musa] You are from the Hawiyah [as transliterated] tribe's Habarjadar-Sa'd [as transliterated] branch, to which General Aidid belongs. This branch has lost a lot of property and human lives. Why do you not hand over General Aidid to UNOSOM-2 to avoid further loss of life if you think he is innocent?

[Awali] It seems that you adopt the erroneous U.S. position toward General Aidid. The general is not the leader of the Habarjadar tribe. He is the leader of the United Somali Congress and the SNA, which both include the various Somali tribes and tendencies. Aidid's handover or trial cannot be decided by foreigners, only by the Somalis. Just as the Somalis are not entitled to

choose a president or a leader for the United States, the Americans too are not entitled to choose a leader or president for Somalia.

The United Nations and the Americans believe that General Aidid has erred according to their laws, and so they want to bring him to trial on that basis. We consider this a violation of our sovereignty. And we consider Admiral Howe, who wants to conduct the general's trial, a criminal who has committed massacres against the Somali people and destroyed their public and private property; hence he should be brought to justice.

Until now no clear investigation has been conducted to determine whether General Aidid was implicated (in the incident in which 23 Pakistani soldiers were killed). We do not know the details of the investigation conducted unilaterally by Howe, nor do we recognize it.

[Musa] After the 5 June incident and the ensuing political and military effects, do you believe that there is still hope of resolving the Somali crisis?

[Awali] We agreed to the UN military role in Somalia to achieve security and political stability here. But we did not, nor will we, agree to its interference in our people's internal affairs. It is trying to conduct reconciliation in a biased manner, choosing who should be reconciled with whom.

The international organization should reexamine its biased policy and send a neutral international fact-finding committee to investigate recent incidents in Mogadishu. If that happens, then the possibility of a solution exists.

### Negotiators Reach 'Sufficient Consensus' 74 Apr Vote Date

MB0207141693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249  
GMT 2 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—April 27 next year was adopted by multiparty negotiators on Friday afternoon as the date for South Africa's first non-racial elections. "I declare sufficient consensus," the chairman of the multiparty negotiating forum meeting at Kempton Park then, Pravin Gordhan of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, said to applause from delegates after less than an hour's debate on the issue.

Nineteen of the 26 participants in democracy talks supported the adoption of the election date. There were six parties who opposed the resolution [words indistinct] Cyril Ramaphosa. The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] proposed an amendment but it was not seconded.

Five of the six parties which opposed the setting of the election date are members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag). The Cosag members were the Inkatha Freedom Party and the kwaZulu government, Bophuthatswana, Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] and the Conservative Party. Gazankula's Ximoko Progressive Party, which has in the past aligned itself with Cosag at times, also opposed April 27 next year as the election date. The six participants accused the supporters of the resolution as rushing the process to fix a date.

Motivating in favour of adoption, South African Communist Party National Chairman Joe Slovo said the majority of people in the country "have been waiting for over 350 years for an election". If the resolution was not adopted on Friday it would be sending "the totally wrong signal to the overwhelming majority of the people", said Mr. Slovo.

The leader of the kwaZulu delegation, Dr. Ben Ngubane, speaking against the resolution, said the only reason for setting a date was political. Following Mr. Gordhan's ruling on sufficient consensus the leader of the IFP delegation, Joe Matthews, said his party opposed the setting of the date and was entitled to an adjournment to consult principals.

Ciskei, the sixth member of Cosag at the talks, entered the debate then for the first time and challenged the procedure which was used to reach sufficient consensus. He said legal action "might have to be taken".

The CP's Fanie Jacobs MP also challenged the ruling on sufficient consensus and called for an adjournment of proceedings. The negotiating council makes recommendations to the negotiating forum which if accepted becomes binding on participants. Mr. Gordhan responded by rejecting the complaints and then announced a 45-minute late lunch break.

The resolution was adopted as proposed originally by Mr. Ramaphosa after some debate. A slight amendment proposed by the National Party [NP] was withdrawn to expedite matters, said the leader of the NP delegation, Leon Wessels.

The resolution, which "confirms the date for the election as April 27, 1994", also instructed the negotiating council to:

- "take note of the fact that a constitution for the transition period will have to be adopted and to identify the other agreements to be reached as well as the implementation steps to be taken before the election can take place;
- "prepare timescales for the agreements and the implementation steps to be undertaken for the election to take place;
- "determine whether the election can be held on an earlier date than April 27, 1994, if a final settlement on the substantive issues should be reached earlier; and
- "determine the precise number of days over which the elections will be held in co-operation with the independent election commission."

The adoption of the date was made possible by the passing in record time of a number of resolutions dealing with progress in democracy talks to date.

The resolutions dealt mainly with detailed constitutional issues, including principles, the constitution-making process, a transitional executive council, and fundamental human rights during the transition.

### IFP Says Not To Participate Further in Talks

MB0207143493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223  
GMT 2 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] gave notice at Friday's multiparty negotiating forum meeting that it would no longer participate in proceedings.

The six-person IFP delegation did not, however, walk out of the negotiating chamber.

"It's a walk-out without a walk-out," commented an observer.

The IFP was waiting until a draft constitution was presented to negotiators, which is expected in about two weeks time, before it could "adequately participate" in the negotiations process, the leader of the delegation, Joe Matthews, told the forum.

The IFP was not joined by the five other members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) participating in democracy talks.

But most of them spoke after the IFP and registered their opposition to the adoption of a comprehensive resolution on constitutional issues, which included a long list of principles which would underpin the new constitution.

"We do not see our way clear to participate any further in the processes on the agenda until we have a draft constitution," Mr. Matthews said.

"We are not going to participate any further in the draft agenda," he added.

The IFP had demanded "very early" in the democracy talks that the future form of state be determined as a priority, "but as far as we are concerned nothing really came of it".

Efforts by the IFP to place its position before the 26-party negotiating council, which reports to the negotiating forum, "was thwarted over and over again".

The detailed list of constitutional principles which the forum adopted "shall be binding on the (future) constitution-making body", delegates further resolved.

Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] members who opposed the resolution were the kwaZulu government, Bophuthatswana and the Conservative Party.

Another Cosag member, the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union], reiterated its position that it wanted finality as soon as possible—"in the next week or two"—on the issue of a national and regional constitutions.

Bophuthatswana said it reserved its position, and would wait for the draft constitution.

The sixth Cosag member at the talks, the Ciskei, did not enter the debate at this stage.

The negotiating council this week mandated a committee of specialists to draw up a "first" or interim constitution for debate.

KwaZulu delegation leader Dr. Ben Ngubane told the forum the resolution on constitutional principles, which was adopted, did not provide for regions, or states as he called them, to draft their own constitutions.

The negotiating council on Thursday night agreed participants have until July 12 to make further submissions to the technical committee on constitutional issues concerning principles.

Meanwhile, there was a flurry of activity when the chairman at the time, Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana, informed the forum a complaint had been lodged against the Inkatha delegation for including a "non-South African citizen".

This is against the agreed rules of the negotiations process.

"Citizens" of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states are considered South Africans.

The person, a Mr. Mario Ambrosini who it is understood is a citizen of the United States, acts as a constitutional adviser to the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

Some of the other participants, noticeably those on the side of the government and African National Congress "camp", have over the past few weeks let it be known, strictly off the record of course, that they don't like Mr. Ambrosini.

The reason apparently is because he has advised the IFP and Cosag in general how to put their point across most effectively in talks.

Opponents call it "filibustering".

Mr. Ambrosini was requested by Mr. Cronje to leave the chamber, which he did after IFP negotiator Walter Felgate had spoken to him. He refused to comment in the corridors outside the chamber.

Pushed for comment when it appeared he was walking in the direction of the chamber he had just left, he said: "I am going to have a drink," and pointed to the canteen next to the chamber.

### Report Claims Military Intelligence Plans Right-Wing Coup

MB0207153293 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 2-8 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] A far right-wing plot to wrest control of the political process in the country by occupying offices of all major political formations, enforcing a 24-hour curfew, blockading towns and cities and barring government officials from administrative offices was uncovered this week.

The plot also includes the occupation of the ANC [African National Congress] headquarters at Sheli House in downtown Johannesburg.

Although plans are said to have reached an advanced stage, exposure of its details are said to have put the execution of the plot on hold and it is believed its rightwing architects have returned to the drawing board to revise their moves.

Details of the plot came to light less than a week after Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] (AVF) leader General Constand Viljoen was reported to have spoken of plans to set up a parallel government. Indications were that such a move would be preceded by a quiet political coup at local government level through whites-only elections.

According to details of the plot that have come into NEW NATION's possession, rightwingers would declare a 24-hour curfew soon after the occupation of offices to prevent black people from entering cities and towns.

There are indications that elements in the rightwing might already have attempted practice runs by blockading entrances to white town centres. In the past few weeks, rightwingers have blockaded the towns of Bloemhof, Vrede and Koppies and have prevented blacks from entering. They claimed to be countering ANC-orchestrated consumer boycotts.

Security sources indicated that the ANC and the government had been exchanging information on the planned invasion, which was scheduled to be carried out this month. In Johannesburg, hundreds of policemen have been put on alert in the surroundings of the ANC headquarters in anticipation of a far rightwing take-over. It is understood that the "coup d'etat of a special type" is being masterminded by Military Intelligence (MI), which is



unhappy with the state president F.W. de Klerk's "betrayal" of the white nation.

However, last week's events at the World Trade Centre (WTC)—where hundreds of AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members broke into the multiparty negotiations chamber, assaulted officials and destroyed property—have jeopardised the take-over plot.

While the plan might have been withdrawn because of last week's events, intelligence sources said the MI and the leadership of the AVF were studying ways of executing a similar plot at a later stage.

It is not clear whether the far-right action would amount to a complete take over of power from the National Party government. It is nevertheless aimed at bringing the country to a virtual standstill.

#### **AWB's Terreblanche Holds News Conference in Pretoria**

*MB0207153493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Pretoria July 2 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche on Friday dismissed reports of a looming split between the AWB and the Afrikaner Volkfront [National Front—AVF] as an attempt to drive a wedge between rightwing groups. "They did not succeed," he told a press conference held at a popular Pretoria steakhouse.

A joint statement issued by the AWB and the AVF following a meeting between their top leadership earlier on Friday said the "close unity" that existed between member organisations of the AVF was reconfirmed.

Press reports on Friday speculated that Mr. Terreblanche would be reprimanded by AVF leaders for his organisation's participation in last Friday's armed occupation of the multiparty negotiations venue in Kempton Park.

While denying that the AWB had had any "alternative plans" deviating from the approved planning of the AVF for the protest meeting at the World Trade Centre, Mr. Terreblanche warned that rightwing action there last week was only the beginning of resistance action.

"It was the calling of a people in its search for freedom."

He warned that if there was no dramatic change at the negotiations taking place at the World Trade Centre, and a recognition of the Afrikaner people's right to self government, no power on earth would prevent the uprising of the Boer nation. "If they won't recognise it, we will fight for it."

The AWB would have no part in the proposed election on April 27 next year as the people involved had no right to decide on the future of the Afrikaner.

Mr. Terreblanche also objected to the arrests which resulted from the rightwing action at the World Trade Centre last week. He said they went against an agreement

between himself, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, Public Enterprises Minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers, and Conservative Party leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg. "It is proof of the government's total capitulation to the communist powers."

#### **Pledges No Cooperation With Goldstone**

*MB0207153793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 2 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] would not co-operate with the Goldstone Commission in its investigation into last week's disruption of multiparty negotiations, AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche said on Friday.

Addressing a press conference at a popular Pretoria steakhouse, he dismissed the investigation as pathetic and unbelievable. It was absurd to appoint a judge to investigate a broken window, he said. The rightwingers shattered the enormous glass entrance at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park when they drove an armoured vehicle through it. "It is the most ridiculous assignment for any judge," said Mr. Terreblanche. "The AWB will have nothing to do with the commission."

#### **ANC Issues Statement on Koppies Situation**

*MB0307070493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The deteriorating security situation in Koppies is a matter of grave concern to the ANC, and should equally concern all peace-loving South Africans. The inability or unwillingness of the security forces to act decisively against the ultra right wing element in the area, has emboldened these forces to act with impunity.

On Thursday July 1, during a march organised by the tripartite alliance to the Koppies showgrounds, stones were thrown at the marchers and members of the press despite the presence of the security forces. The timely intervention of our marshalls ensured that the march ended without our people retaliating. A hall in the grounds and mieliefields were later found set alight.

Later as buses ferrying demonstrators home drove through Koppies, ultra-right wingers who were manning road-blocks fired shots at the buses leaving 8 people wounded, one critically injured.

During the night the ANC northern [Orange] Free State regional treasurer, Tate Makgoe and Zacharia Phori an ANC organiser, narrowly escaped death when their car came under fire. The home of the ANC regional chairperson, Tsholo Tladi was raided by police and other ANC member Jona Thapedi arrested by police claiming to be searching for illegal weapons.



Later in the evening, Kwakwatsi township was besieged and shots fired into the township by ultra-right wingers. 12 houses were damaged. It is not yet known whether any casualties resulted.

All these incidents occurred despite the presence of the security forces and the agreement reached on Wednesday by community organisations and the Koppies town council which paved the way for the lifting of the consumer boycott and the suspension of the call for a stay-away.

Having failed to provide adequate security despite prior warnings at the World Trade Centre last week and their inability to defend black lives and property we ask: exactly where does the allegiance of the security forces lie? The minister of law and order, Hernus Kriel must provide adequate answers to the lack of police action.

The ANC will hold both the police and the Koppies town council responsible for any racial conflict, loss of life and damage to property that may arise from their failure to act against the right wing. The ANC calls on our people not be provoked into any rash action by these acts of arrogant intolerance and aggression.

#### **COSATU's Naidoo Addresses NUMSA Congress at Kempton Park**

*MB0307062293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—Democracy is inevitable: There will be an election next April and a constituent assembly will draft the constitution with or without the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag].

Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the country's largest trade union federation COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], said this in an address to the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa's [NUMSA] fourth national congress on Friday.

The workers' task to defend democracy lay with a united working class, he said.

The rightwing attack on the democracy talks last week was not the major threat to democracy it was made out to be. "With a battalion of a united working class we will have Eugene Terreblanche for breakfast," the veteran trade unionist declared.

Mr. Naidoo said the greatest threat to workers' rights and interests came from the left-overs of apartheid.

The attack on worker rights during this period was manifested in attempts to roll back the gains of the trade union movement in the industrial council and centralised bargaining forums.

The bill of rights tabled at the multiparty talks also sought to reverse gains on worker rights, such the right to strike, Mr. Naidoo charged.

The programme of economic reconstruction proposed by the African National Congress-led alliance was the central vehicle to achieve freedom for the oppressed people, he said.

The reconstruction programme should give freedom to people beyond the vote. "The key question in this new phase of the struggle is 'what will replace apartheid'."

South Africa needed an economy which would deliver benefits for the majority; job creation, without starvation wages.

"Economic reconstruction should ensure that taxes would not simply go into the back pocket of some fatcat who would be black in the future."

Mr. Naidoo said the major challenge to the trade union movement was defending of worker rights such as the right to strike, centralised bargaining, trade union rights for farmworkers and domestic workers.

"There is going to be compromise in negotiations, but the key issue is that the political settlement does not compromise the working class struggle."

"Let us not fool ourselves, the government of national unity will have power-sharing," Mr. Naidoo added.

COSATU would have to ensure that the labour movement remained a key player in the decision-making process, he said.

Mr. Naidoo implored the NUMSA congress to debate the critical role COSATU had to play in the African National Congress alliance's election campaign.

Specifically, he asked the NUMSA congress to debate whether trade unions should release some of their leaders to contest the election.

#### **New Colored Party Leader Discusses Own Homeland**

*MB0307105093 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 24 Jun-7 Jul 93 p 23*

[Interview with Front for National Liberation Secretary General Malcolm Lupton by Virginia Keppler; place and date not given—first seven paragraphs newspaper introduction]

[Text] Is there an "emerging colored nationalism"? Are there really colored people who want their own homeland or a nation state? Yes, says Malcolm Lupton, secretary general of the newly-formed Front for National Liberation [FNL]. The 29-year-old Lupton is a Geography lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand.

While the National Party [NP] and the ANC [African National Congress] are locked in a tussle as to who will get the "colored vote," Lupton says the colored people will vote for their own party—a "colored party" with which they can identify. He calls his party a "bourgeois project..

The FNL was founded this year at a conference in Eldorado Park, a predominantly colored residential area south of Johannesburg. Supporters came from as far afield as the western and eastern Cape and Natal.

At the launching of the FNL, there were officially 265 members, but it is believed the organization will soon become a mass party. According to Lupton, "considerable numbers" of coloreds who formerly belonged to the ANC

and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have crossed the floor to the FNL. Lupton says PAC structures throughout the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area are in the process of "collapse".

There are currently four FNL branches in Eldorado Park, one in Eersterust, Rust-ter-Vaal, Toekomsrus and Reiger Park. Branches are also being established in Durban, Cape Town and Namaqualand, while FNL structures in Khomasdal (Windhoek) and in Rehoboth are the beginning of a parallel organization.

The FNL does not only want a piece of the western Cape as their nation state, but they also want to include a portion of Namibia—"the colored people of Namibia and Zimbabwe are calling us for help". They also want Walvis Bay, because of the majority of coloreds there.

Lupton was reluctant to disclose from which sources his organization receives funds. He merely confirms that he has approached foreign embassies for assistance and has since been visited by a British diplomat. The following is how Lupton responds to questions.

[Keppler] How do you define a colored?

[Lupton] When we define a colored, we use social and historical criteria, and not biological or racial ones. We are going to restore our forefathers' heritage in terms of revising the history of the colored. We see our population as an offshoot of elements of the natives and the Khoi in the western Cape. We base our historical claims on that section of our ancestors.

[Keppler] Are children born out of mixed marriages also coloreds?

[Lupton] No. You are a colored only on the basis of strictly one thing, and that is your collective historical experience.

[Keppler] What is the motive for establishing the FNL?

[Lupton] Apartheid has always only been based on two colors—black and white. The FNL shares the view that coloreds could not feel at home in organizations such as the ANC and the NP. Throughout the years, there has been discrimination against the coloreds. We contend that a political haven with which the coloreds can identify is necessary. It is like identity politics, where the coloreds can feel it is us, it is coloreds. We want to say to the colored population: You should not feel ashamed of what you are.

[Keppler] Are you a racist?

[Lupton] No. The FNL is nationalistic. We want to inspire the colored population as a nation. We are working on an own state structure and that in itself is a form of nationalism. In our state the white and the black man will also have the right to vote.

[Keppler] Would you say there is a high level of racism among coloreds?

[Lupton] Yes. Racism is rife. Our organization will not encourage it because we do not see ourselves as racists. I read your article of 21 May 1993 which posed the question: "What color is a colored really?"—and I know we will have to work very hard to sort this thing out of our colored people.

[Keppler] The FNL's flag is based on the French tri-color. Why does France interest you?

[Lupton] I have a special liking for the French civilization with its revolutionary republican tradition. France offers me a more universal, accessible and acceptable culture pool than the crude Anglo-American milieu, or Afrikanerdom with its Christian-National and cultural conservatism. I cannot, with a few exceptions, tolerate South African literature, albeit white or black, English or Afrikaans.

[Keppler] Are you considering any negotiations with the Afrikaner National Front?

[Lupton] The FNL has no ties with the Afrikaner National Front, but it remains on a continuing basis well informed about important political organizations within and outside the Afrikaner National Front.

[Keppler] How are you going to fit in the new South Africa?

[Lupton] We do not fit in at all. It is a big mess and we do not want to be part of it. We want to build an own nation.

[Keppler] Are you in any way taking part in the negotiations at the World Trade Center?

[Keppler] No. We are not prepared to rubber stamp decisions which others have taken behind our backs.

[Keppler] What do your envisaged state's structures look like?

[Lupton] It will be a predominantly colored population of about 80 percent. The top structures of the economy will be in the hands of coloreds. According to our immigration policy, non-citizens who want to enter the state must have a reference document. We are planning to phase out the whites on the farms. The state must be a region of a larger federal order in South Africa. There is also a strong feeling, especially in the Transvaal and Natal, that we should go for a sovereign state or separation.

[Keppler] What is your official language going to be?

[Lupton] Our only official language will be Afrikaans. All negotiations will be conducted in Afrikaans. We want to modernize the Afrikaans language. People who want to live in the state must be able to speak Afrikaans. Nothing will be conducted in English.

[Keppler] Are you going to take part in the coming election?

[Lupton] No. We are in fact going to make a concerted appeal to the 1.8 million coloreds in South Africa to boycott the election.

[Keppler] Is it a type of colored consciousness which you are propagating?

[Lupton] No. Our organization is only in line with the emerging colored nationalism and the accompanying awareness of our population, our common problems, history and future.

[Keppler] Do you see yourself as an Afrikaner as Jac Rabie sees himself?

[Lupton] So-called Afrikaners such as Jac Rabie and Abe Williams, and even Don Mattera, the black consciousness ideology, is still suffering from the old Hottentot syndrome. In a sense, the colored which the FNL is referring to, do not as yet exist. He (and she) is neither an Afrikaner nor a black person, but indeed a proud citizen of the future state which will be created through struggle and sacrifice.

### **Defense Minister on Armaments Industry Sales in Africa**

*MB0307074993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0251 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] Kimberley July 2 SAPA—A suggestion earlier this week that the South African armaments industry could be used to equip police and security forces in Africa was lauded on Saturday by Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee. Addressing a Defence Force Day parade at Kimberley, Mr Coetsee said Nigerian High Commissioner to Botswana Prof Alaba Ogunsawo's view was timely in view of the fact that the South African armaments industry already supplied 16 African countries with armaments.

"(Armaments) business with these countries amounted to over R[Rand]100 million last year," Mr Coetsee said. South Africa could assist African countries in defining and specifying their technological needs and, if necessary, help them to solve "acquisitional problems".

Prof Ogunsawo said in Harare on Thursday that following the establishment of a democratic South Africa, the South African armaments industry could make a sizeable contribution to the military or para-military needs of many African countries, who at present mainly bought their military hardware from North America or Europe.

### **SADF: Natal Operations Bring Stability to Region**

*MB0307063993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2108 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Durban July 2 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] in Natal says its joint operations with police in kwaMakhutha and Umbumbulu have brought stability, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. Natal command in a statement confirmed its troops were deployed in the two areas to support the SAP [South African Police] internal stability unit and the kwaZulu Police.

It was reacting to accusations by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Thursday that IFP followers had been assaulted and harassed by the SADF during raids in the Umbumbulu area.

Natal command spokesman Col F O Verfuss said the SADF remained apolitical and was there to protect all peace-loving South Africans irrespective of their political persuasions.

Soldiers accused of any transgression would be investigated.

### **Muslims Protest Outside U.S. Embassy, Burn Flag**

*MB0307170293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] Some 500 Muslims marched to the United States Embassy in Pretoria this afternoon to protest against the massacres in Bosnia. A petition handed over by the president of the Islamic Council in South Africa, Dr. Ram Soloojee, called for intervention by the United States to end the killings. An American flag was burned outside the embassy.

### **Winnie Mandela Pays R15,000 Fine 2 Jul**

*MB0207154493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[By Enid Rhodes]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—Winnie Mandela on Friday afternoon paid the R[and]15,000 fine that was imposed on her by the appeal court after it confirmed her conviction on four counts of kidnapping.

Further arrangements are to be made for her to pay the R15,000 compensation for the three surviving victims.

This was confirmed by the registrar of the Transvaal Supreme Court, M J Lourens.

The case arose from the abduction of 14-year-old Stompie Seipei and three other young men from the Orlando West Methodist Manse on December 29, 1988.

The four were taken to rooms behind Mandela's house at Diepkloof Extension, Soweto, where they were assaulted.

Stompie was removed from the premises on January 1/2, 1989 by Jerry Richardson and his body was recovered on January 6, 1989 in an open field between Noordgesig and New Canada.

Richardson was sentenced to death for the murder, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the appeal court on September 8, 1992. He was the coach of the Mandela Football Club, a group of young men who in effect formed a bodyguard for Winnie Mandela.

Kenneth Kgase escaped from the Mandela premises on January 7, 1989, while Barend Thabiso Mono and Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe were released to Methodist Bishop Peter Storey on January 16, 1989.

Mandela was convicted by Mr. Justice M S Stegmann in the Witwatersrand local Supreme Court on May 13, 1991.

She was imprisoned for five years for kidnapping the young men and for one year as an accessory after the fact of their assault.

She successfully appealed in the appeal court in Bloemfontein against her conviction and sentence as an accessory after the assaults but lost her appeal on the kidnapping charges.

On June 2, the appeal court substituted a fine of R15,000 or one year's imprisonment for the five years that had been



imposed by the trial court. It also ordered Mandela to pay compensation of R5,000 each to Kgase, Mono and Mekgwe, within 30 days.

When Mandela's fine had not been paid, a warrant for her arrest was issued earlier this week, while the deadline for the compensation to be lodged with the Rand Supreme Court was due to expire on Friday.

Apparently Mandela's legal advisers were under a "misapprehension" as to the time allowed for the payment of the fine and the compensation.

#### **Weekend Violence Leaves 18 Dead in Katlehong**

*MB0507114493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 5 SAPA—Eighteen bodies have been found at Katlehong on the East Rand since violence erupted in the township on Friday, police reported. Police spokeswoman Lt Janine Smith said police had cordoned off entrances to the Kwesini and Mazibuko hostels to prevent occupants from leaving after hostel dwellers threatened to attack residents in the area.

Lt Smith said the situation remained tense and several shots had been fired at police vehicles. She warned members of the public it was unsafe to enter the area, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

#### **7 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**

*MB0707140293*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Political Leaders Also Responsible for Controlling Violence—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 July in a page 12 editorial declares that stopping the violence is "not, of course, the sole responsibility of the security

forces." Political leaders, "particularly Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose followers are at war with one another, are not doing their share." At their June meeting the two leaders "promised to work together to stem the violence by, among other things, holding joint rallies in strife-torn areas. Many weeks—and deaths—later, we see no evidence of a new commitment to saving lives. It is also high time that all the signatories to the National Peace Accord met again urgently to review its effectiveness."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

'Highly Incomplete' Economic Forum Agenda—"The overriding impression of the National Economic Forum's reports published on Monday is that organised labour has managed to set the initial agenda of what could easily become one of the most important institutions of a future South Africa," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 July in a page 6 editorial. "The focus is on safeguarding the centralised bargaining system, mitigating the effects of retrenchments, enlarging the welfare net and devising a job creation scheme. There is little wrong with that agenda as far as it goes." But, it is a "highly incomplete agenda." It is "a letter to Santa, with little consideration given to the costs of the proposals, and even less to the painful economic restructuring South Africa will have to undergo soon in the interests of long-term growth." "It is too early to say the parties to the forum are unable and unwilling to make sacrifices. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] did just that recently in accepting a task-based payment system in the agreement on labour-intensive construction. However, the forum must ultimately be judged on its next phase—dealing with the tough decisions. If it evades them and goes ahead with establishing the proposed new entitlements, we are headed for huge deficits, hyper-inflation, production cutbacks, increased poverty and the other classic symptoms of economic collapse."



**Angola****UNITA Cites Western Envoy on U.S. 'Secret' Arms Deal**

*MB0607071993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[Text] A high ranking Western military attache in an African capital, who asked not to be identified, disclosed that President Bill Clinton's administration has signed a secret deal with the Angolan Government for the supply of U.S. weapons in order to annihilate the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The supply of lethal equipment to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party will be carried out through a secret source of the U.S. intelligence services in Israel and with the blessing of the Jerusalem authorities.

It should be pointed out that the military attache made his revelations while discussing with an African diplomat the visit that Luanda government's communist Joao Lourenco is currently making to Israel. Political observers believe that should the reports be confirmed, Bill Clinton is certainly not only endangering peace efforts in Angola, but also stability in southern Africa.

**Dos Santos Receives UN Representative, Military Chief**

*MB0507201293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas palace, the official residence of the Angolan head of state, early this evening President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Alioune Blondin Beye, representative of the UN secretary general in Angola. This is the first meeting that Alioune Beye has had with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos since arrival.

The new representative of the UN secretary general went to Futungo de Belas, accompanied by Nigerian General Chris Garuba, new military chief of the UN Angola Verification Mission, who arrived in Luanda today.

The meeting between the president of the Republic and Butrus-Ghali's representative lasted about one hour. At the end of the meeting, Alioune Beye told the press that the Angolan head of state had confirmed the government's official stand on the peace process.

[Begin recording] [Beye in French fading into Portuguese translation] It is comforting to know the great openness of the Angolan Government and the great accessibility of the authorities.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we say the peace talks will resume soon?

[Beye] That is our constant mission. I found great openness on the part of the president of the Republic

regarding humanitarian assistance and the resumption of the peace talks. [end recording]

**Beye Discusses Priorities**

*LD0507200893 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Our guest on "Afrique Midi" today is Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN secretary general's new special representative in Angola. He has just arrived in Angola and Assane Diop asked him what his priorities are:

[Begin recording] [Beye] It is to reactivate the negotiation process as quickly as possible to reach peace, because there is continuous fighting and more than 1,000 people are dying every day from the direct and indirect consequences of the fighting. A second priority, and this one cannot wait, is to alleviate the people's suffering, which is horrendous: more than 2 million Angolans are suffering directly and indirectly.

[Diop] Indeed the humanitarian factor, which is stressed in Somalia, seems relegated to the background in Angola. However, as you just said, civilian populations continue to pay a high price in this conflict.

[Beye] In fact it is certainly a problem of communication, but the international community rallied around and large sums have already been released for this food aid. This aid is now available, but the main problem is its dispatch. We are working hard to get that dispatch on track to help the populations. The whole of the international community is asked to help us find the ways and means to transport that food aid as quickly as possible to populations in the most difficult areas.

[Diop] So there are two priorities: a cease-fire and humanitarian priorities. You have probably had talks with representatives of the two warring Angolan factions. Are you optimistic or confident at the end of these contacts?

[Beye] I have been in office for only three days, but I can tell you that I was personally impressed by the willingness and understanding of both parties to help us accomplish this mission, particularly the humanitarian mission which, I repeat, cannot wait.

[Diop] Does this mean you think the trigger of dialogue is there?

[Beye] I think it is. Naturally, efforts must be made to build more confidence between parties, confidence between the parties and the partners, and also cohesion between partners. On this occasion I can only express satisfaction with the very significant support which the UN receives from the three observers. [passage omitted: the role of African countries in conflict resolution, and the past role of the OAU]. [end recording]

### UNITA Commentary Criticizes Observers' Role

MB0207160193 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*  
*Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] After having gone adrift, the observers of the Angolan peace process are now trivializing the role of the troika and the mediators of the Angolan process. The latest developments in the Angolan situation are of such importance that the observers have been left with only two options: Either they adopt a reasonable stance, which they have been striving to avoid, or opt for a criminal posture, thereby making a huge and unprecedented mistake which mediating teams tackling disputes elsewhere will find it difficult to overcome.

Taking into account that the causes of renewed war in Angola result primarily from the September 1992 electoral fraud, any solution to the Angolan dispute will be irrelevant as long as the consequences of that fraud continue to be disregarded. The observers and the mediators have been trying in vain to cover up the truth because they are fully aware of the fraud. Angola's problem would not have been that difficult to resolve had the issue been handled honestly. What we see, however, is a careless search for solutions based on extraneous factors.

The observers' decision to cover up the lies of those who have declared the Angolan elections free and fair will not serve to resolve the crisis in the country, however sophisticated those lies might be. There is a very simple explanation for that: With the elections, Angolans wanted to freely elect a government of their choice. The elections were not designed to elect any government or one (?led by) foreigners. The latter have the governments that suit them best. Had that not been the goal, we would have allowed foreigners to elect our government in September 1992.

What the observers are doing right now is imposing on us a government that serves the interests of foreigners. The condemnations leveled at the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the threats against its leader, the infamous diplomatic isolation of UNITA, and so on, will bear no fruit as long as the record is not put straight. This would enable the Angolan people to uphold their verdict and freedom of choice which they exercised in September 1992. All condemnations and threats leveled at UNITA are and will always be regarded by Angolans as machinations by the evil apostles of democracy. Actually, they are false apostles because they have distorted the truth and imposed a doctrine of lies. They are deadly to the building of Angola—our land!

Negotiations are the only acceptable way of resolving the Angolan dispute. UNITA has been committed to negotiations since it left Abidjan. That is why those who have unsuccessfully tried to promote lies instead of truth now find themselves in an embarrassing situation. The

observers or the troika condemn UNITA and demand that we resume negotiations with the MPLA as if UNITA were opposed to them.

UNITA is not responsible for the latest military developments in the country. The whole world witnessed the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government promising to kill and destroy anyone connected with UNITA, following the tribal genocide launched from Luanda. The genocide is the main factor in the worsening of the current crisis.

Neither the observers nor the mediators have dared to raise their voices against such warmongering designs. Those who thought that the MPLA was not serious were proved wrong because the MPLA had already proved that it was capable of doing the worst you can imagine. The MPLA murdered UNITA's negotiators and arrested our militants, who are still languishing in jails, though the observers and the mediators have not said a word. If it were not a shameless and trivial crime, the observers and even the troika would be courageous enough to send in weapons and commit the hideous mistake of crushing UNITA—the most beloved party—and all that it represents among the people. Afterward, they would have claimed that they had resolved the Angolan crisis.

From the documents and statements that it puts out at the end of its successive meetings—the next one will be held in Moscow within the next few days—one can see that the troika is on the verge of despair as the prospects of their cover-up succeeding is increasingly remote. The truth about Angola threatens the reputation of the powerful. As they commit themselves further as the MPLA's advocates, the observers gradually lose their legal status and self-esteem in view of the scope of the crimes committed by the MPLA.

It might be possible in other countries, but in Angola it is not possible for a party that lacks the support of the people to successfully cope with a war of survival waged in self-defense, like the one being fought by UNITA. The victories that have been scored by UNITA clearly shows that it is the most beloved party in Angola.

Once it realized that its threats against UNITA had been in vain and after it began to lose ground, the MPLA began recruiting youths and elderly people. The watchword was: Let us all join the armed forces! The MPLA aired the statements parroted by youths claiming they were voluntarily joining the ranks of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola-Angolan Armed Forces. It was merely for show.

[Text] Right now, scores of Angolan youths are joining Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] ranks. Wars cannot be waged in an abstract manner. It is necessary to have men and arms to wage a war, though men come first. Arms are sent to specific places, though men go to where they want to be. In Angola men have gone to where they feel a sense of belonging and where they can uphold their interests.

We cannot see how Dr. Jonas Savimbi can be at fault. He is being continually bombed by the Luanda government, which came out of the electoral fraud, and by the international community. It is the people who support UNITA and give their lives. They join FALA in order to add their voices to the condemnation of the electoral fraud and the Luanda government.

The MPLA has no electorate and that is why it resorted to fraud. In view of the lack of response to its recruitment campaign, the MPLA has resorted to mobilizing foreigners. Where are the people that the MPLA claims to represent and why do they not show up to uphold the dignity of their party?

UNITA (?is opposed) to the mobilization of foreign armies (?which will inevitably) come here to kill Angolans. Any country that responds to the appeal launched by the MPLA and its fraudulent government will be committing the crime of having come to Angola to kill its natives who are demanding the right to elect their own leaders, a right that has been annulled by the electoral fraud which put the MPLA in power. The MPLA has not been elected by the people who are fighting today.

With their behavior, the observers have made the troika adopt a trivial attitude in that it forgets its role within the international community. In fact, the troika is on the verge of entering into a dispute with UNITA. Has the troika forgotten that UNITA is still a party? Or is the troika trying to say that it is unaware that its representatives in the Angolan process have sided with the MPLA in covering up the fraudulent elections? By continually condemning UNITA [words indistinct] far from resolving the crisis, the troika also reveals a lack of goodwill in its endeavor to help resolve the Angolan crisis.

As for the Angolan people, the struggle that they are waging today merely proves that they refuse to accept the fraudulent elections. (?Had they not done that), they would be disregarding the verdict of the people during the September 1992 polls which were held after 17 years of countless hardships. Likewise, we are not prepared to ignore the sacrifices we have endured in the past. Otherwise, it would mean that we agree to die today, merely because we will continue to die tomorrow.

Long live peace! Long live democracy! Long live UNITA! Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

#### **UNITA Reportedly Murders Civilians in Menongue**

*MB0507204093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] Brigadier Sa Miranda, the commander of the Angolan Armed Forces in Cuando Cubango, has revealed that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] murdered 22 civilians and wounded 27 others in Menongue [words indistinct] people in civilian defense detachment killed two enemy

soldiers and captured [words indistinct], two AK automatic weapons, and two hand grenades. In the face of this situation, the residents of this martyred province have requested the assistance of the central government [words indistinct] vigorous response to UNITA [words indistinct].

#### **Red Cross Says UNITA Stopped Dozens From Evacuation**

*MB0307115493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] In the city of Huambo yesterday, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] stopped the departure of dozens of [word indistinct] foreigners. This was revealed by the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross. As a result of UNITA's attitude, the plane which was supposed to evacuate about 100 foreigners from Huambo, left for Sao Tome and Principe only with 59 people. According to reports, there are still 85 Cape Verdians and 35 Sao Tomeans who want to leave Huambo.

#### **FALA Officers Welcome Portugal Prime Minister Remarks**

*MB0307123693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] Jamba-based Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff officers have noted Portuguese Prime Minister Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva's recent statement at the Portuguese Parliament, in which he stated his desire to work with Angola's two warring factions and the observers with a view to restoring peace in this country. Those FALA General Staff officers said the Portuguese Parliament is a sovereign organ which reflects the interests of the Portuguese people, who are Angola's friends. It would not be a good thing if Prime Minister Cavaco Silva's speech were merely intended to mislead one of the sides while entering into multifaceted deals with the other.

#### **Foreign Minister Delivers Dos Santos Message to King Hassan**

*MB0307081893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura yesterday handed a message to King Hassan II of Morocco from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In the message, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expresses readiness for a peaceful resolution of the Angolan conflict. Venancio de Moura, who has been in Rabat for the past two days, said King Hassan II expressed concern over the situation in Angola and he is committed to helping find a solution to the crisis.

The Angolan foreign minister said, apart from the meeting of the troika to be held in Moscow on 8 July and the UN Security Council meeting on 15 July, the government feels all efforts by African countries to find a



solution to the situation in Angola would be welcomed. Venancio de Moura said that Morocco, as well as other African countries, including Portuguese-speaking African countries, are undertaking many efforts for the resumption of negotiations between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

#### **Cooperation Protocol Signed With South Korea**

*MB0307081793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jun 93*

[Text] Angola and South Korea today signed a cooperation protocol in the technical and scientific fields. The protocol, signed by Johnny Eduardo Pinnoky, state secretary for cooperation, and (Hak Won-Song), South Korean Ambassador to Angola, will enable the two states to strengthen their ties in the fields of technical assistance and cadre training.

South Korea has had official cooperative relations with Angola since last year, and according to Johnny Eduardo Pinnoky, the relations between the two countries have been mutually advantageous. The South Korean ambassador said in a near future, with Angola in peace, his country expects to increase cooperative relations between the two countries.

[Begin (Won-Song) recording, in English fading to Portuguese translation] Your excellency, I am sure that this accord, this constructive and realistic cooperation, between the two countries will enable us to have a greater understanding and cooperation for a better future and greater efforts to establish peace and prosperity for our two peoples. [end recording]

In turn, Johnny Eduardo Pinnoky expects to obtain good results in relations with South Korea.

[Begin Pinnoky recording] We believe this accord that we have just signed is a foundation for the establishment and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

After the signing of the accord, the South Korean ambassador donated six vehicles to the State Secretariat for Cooperation.

#### **Country To Evacuate Final Year Students From Cuba**

*MB0207084493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Education Minister Joao Bernardo has guaranteed the evacuation of final year students from Cuba on board aircraft leased by his ministry. Each flight will cost \$75,000.

The minister's delegation has already held talks with education officials in Pinar del Rio Province, and toured a college for training of secondary and higher education teachers. A total of 74 Angolan students are scheduled to

complete their courses at that college in 1993. The delegation is assessing the situation of Angolan students in Cuba.

#### **Mozambique**

#### **Renamo Official Confirms Dhlakama To Meet Chissano 17 Jul**

*MB0707074693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Text] General Mateus Ngonyamo, of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has confirmed that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama will come to Maputo on 17 July for a meeting with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano. Gen. Ngonyamo is part of the 80-men Renamo group which arrived in the Mozambican capital yesterday to join the various commissions which have been created in terms of the General Peace Accord.

Mateus Ngonyamo also said the Renamo leadership is discussing the issue of the Salamanga detainees. He reaffirmed that his organization occupies 80 percent of Mozambican territory.

#### **Renamo To Send Trainees to Zimbabwe Before 12 Jul**

*MB0707083693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Text] The NOTICIAS newspaper reports that Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has promised his men will have been sent to the Nyanga military instruction center in Zimbabwe by 12 July to be trained as instructors in Mozambique's future unified army. This was discussed at a meeting Renamo leader Dhlakama held with George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in Maringue last month.

In turn, the Mozambican Government has reaffirmed its men are ready to leave at any time to be trained in Zimbabwe. It should be recalled that British, French, and Portuguese military experts are to provide that training. After undergoing training, those soldiers will return to the country to train Mozambique's 30,000-men army.

#### **Chissano Discusses Formation of New Police Force**

*MB0107141493 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Interview with President Joaquim Chissano in London on the "London, Last Minute" program—recorded]

[Text] Mozambique President Chissano is believed to have ended the audience given to British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd in London today. Chissano also held talks with Prime Minister John Major on pacification



issues. A meeting is scheduled for Maputo on 17 July between Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. In an interview given a while ago, the Mozambican head of state was asked why the government has been secretly transferring army and security service units to the police force, as alleged by Renamo.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Well, as you know, in line with the constitutional reforms introduced in our country, we have carried out far-reaching changes within the police and the security service. We have taken into consideration that we have a multiparty system, instead of a one-party system. Moreover, under the one-party system a process was under way to see to it that the police force should be impartial and that the army's main task would be to uphold territorial integrity and the defense of the Mozambican people. Under the current multiparty system, we have gone even further in that process. An overall change has taken place, even in the national security service. Today, we have an information service. It was not a mere change of name, but a far-reaching change in the role of that service. The police should not be partisan. We want to avoid that. The police should not be formed by one, two, or three parties. So, today's police is not a Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] police. It is a state police. Should Frelimo lose the elections, that police would serve the party that wins the elections.

[Reporter] Mr. President, Renamo has complained that the government is secretly transferring military and security service units to the police force. What are your comments?

[Chissano] We are not involved in any secret transfer of personnel because when people move from the army to the police, it is done in the open. It cannot be hidden. People are known even if they wear a uniform. There is nothing to prevent the police from recruiting people who have served in the armed forces. In fact, what we have been doing cannot be described as an ordinary recruitment campaign. We need a large police force. Right now we have a very small force.

[Reporter] What is the need for so many policemen?

[Chissano] We need to cover the whole country in order to uphold law and order. There are districts and locations where we do not even have a police force. So, it will be necessary to have a police force to uphold law and order. As you know, the police have several branches—namely, the Traffic Department and the Criminal Investigation Police responsible for processing cases. People have been complaining that the police cannot cope with all their responsibilities because we have meager resources.

So, those are adjustment issues and I hope to brief Mr. Dhlakama, giving him the details and figures because he feels alarmed that major units have been demobilized and integrated into the police force. That is not the case. I will brief him when we meet.

[Reporter] Mr. President, as I see it, your meeting will serve to make the role of the various institutions more transparent, particularly those which Renamo has been complaining about because they are not being managed in a clear-cut manner.

[Chissano] Well, it will all depend on what Mr. Dhlakama wishes to raise. If he raises issues like the ones you have mentioned, I am prepared to expose his equivocation because the issue has already been discussed between the two of us in Gaborone, as well as in Rome. It culminated in the signing of the protocols dealing with the police, the State Information and Security Service, and the People's National Security Service. It is a question of both sides clarifying and interpreting what has been written.

The two sides have interpreted what has happened in Angola in the same manner. In our meeting we can, therefore, conclude that there is not the danger that people fear. I think that we will come to an agreement.

[Reporter] Finally, Mr. President, are you opposed to the idea of Renamo forces being issued with new uniforms in order to report to the assembly points as they are demanding?

[Chissano] As long as those uniforms are delivered through the legal channels and not in a clandestine manner. Several countries have already approached us and we have discussed the matter. I am aware that Renamo, particularly the group that will come to Maputo, is about to receive the first batch of uniforms. They want to have new uniforms, though I do not quite understand why they insist on that at a time when we are about to create a new uniform. Renamo says its men will not look smart if they do not get new uniforms. To look smart, they do not need uniforms. They could wear civilian clothes. I do not wish to speculate on whether the idea of having new uniforms is designed to achieve other goals. What I want is the peace process implemented. [end recording]

#### Chissano on Changes Within Security Services

MB0107154693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has denied that the Mozambican Government is secretly transferring military and security services personnel to the police force. Chissano, was speaking in London to the BBC service.

[Begin Chissano recording] What we are doing right now is adjusting the situation because a number of police tasks used to be carried out by police and People's National Security Service [SNASP] elements, whom we have been assigning to the correct posts. For instance, the border services were handled by the army. Borders cannot remain open indefinitely. So, one needs the service which we have assigned to the immigration department. That should have been done before. In fact, that was the case before. So, we are going back to an old

practice. In view of the war, those forces were led by the army. Now, they will be assigned to the correct place.

We made those decisions long before the signing of the peace accord, and obviously, it takes time to implement them. A similar situation happened with the immigration services which were run by SNASP. They are now controlled by the Ministry of the Interior which is the appropriate department.

The Presidential Guard came under the wing of the minister of security. With the demise of the Ministry of Security, the Presidential Guard is now under the direct command of the president of the Republic. So, since that force was not part of the armed forces, it was decided to assign it to the police force. [end recording]

#### **President Discusses Aid With French Authorities**

*MB0307094593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] A meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and the French chief of the general staff for weaponry in Paris today will mark the end of the Mozambican head of state's official visit to that European country. Chissano is expected to leave Paris this morning for a private visit to the Netherlands.

Just like in Great Britain, in France President Chissano discussed the Mozambican peace process with the local authorities. Radio Mozambique correspondent in Paris said French authorities have expressed their readiness to continue to assist the Republic of Mozambique.

Meanwhile, President Joaquim Chissano said at a news conference in Paris yesterday that it is clearly stated in the Rome Accord that the country's administration is in the hands of the government. He said that if the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has administrative cadres, these could be given posts by the government.

Afonso Dhlakama said in Rome that he does not want war any more. I also say the same, President Chissano said.

#### **Commentary Notes Need for Equitable Food Aid Distribution**

*MB0207201993 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The people, who had been hoping to be free from foreign dependence for their survival, are now even more dependent due to the plague of locusts which has destroyed crops. According to the forecasts, the people would have (?had enough) for the period between harvest time and the 1993-94 agricultural campaign. At this stage and in practical terms, the people are depending on food donated by humanitarian aid organizations. Unfortunately, foodstuffs reaching areas administered by the

Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] amounts to so little that it is not enough for all the people who need it.

In Mozambique there are many humanitarian organizations from a number of Western countries. Those organizations have been able to supply all government-controlled areas, but some Renamo-held areas have never received aid supplies from them. It is sad to see hundreds upon hundreds of people suffering, when it is known that much food is off loaded at harbors and the storehouses are full. Renamo believes that, in view of the fact that famine affects all Mozambican people, there should be equitable distribution in all areas. It should be taken into account that Renamo is in control of certain areas and the government of others.

The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is using humanitarian assistance for political ends, thereby violating the Rome Accords, but aid from humanitarian organizations should reach all areas, whether they be held by Renamo or Frelimo. Given that Frelimo accepted it in the presence of the observers, this clause should be complied with in full. In view of the fact that aid is getting to government-controlled areas, Frelimo should not be resorting to ploys to prevent aid reaching areas administered by Renamo. All those suffering are Mozambicans.

President Dhlakama has called on humanitarian aid organizations to work on the basis of charity in accordance with the people's needs, whether those people be in Renamo- or Frelimo-held areas. Furthermore, the plague of locusts has left people without resources to face the famine. It is imperative that efforts be made to cover all the areas where people are in need of food aid.

#### **Opposition Party Dissidents Establish Splinter Group**

*MB0207084093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] A new political party has been established. It is the Democratic Congress Party, Pacode. The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY reports that the new party is the result of a split within the National Convention Party, PCN. A letter signed by 12 former PCN members accuses the leaders of that party of promoting immoral practices and threats, and of violating places of residence. They have also accused a number of PCN leaders of arbitrarily suspending some of its members.

Quoting from the letter, the news agency says that the crisis within the PCN began in May when Vasco Mambuya, head of the party's juridical and control department, unilaterally dissolved the leadership and tried to suspend Coordinator General Abel Mabunda and Foreign Relations Secretary Lutero Simango.

**1,022 Refugees Repatriated From South Africa**

*MB0507200993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] A total of 1,022 Mozambicans who had sought refuge in South Africa because of the war have already been repatriated through the (Manguezuo) border in Massingir District, Gaza Province. Massingir District Administrator Artur Yusuf said an average of 50 Mozambicans are repatriated every week. Yusuf said the only problem faced in repatriating Mozambicans in the district is the shortage of transportation from the border to the refugees' home areas.

**Namibia****Government Denies Allegations of Conscripting for FAPLA**

*MB0207164193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Windhoek July 2 SAPA—Allegations by Namibia's parliamentary opposition that people in Kunene Province were abducted by police and soldiers to fight UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] were dismissed by government on Friday as an election ploy and as devoid of all truth.

Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba stressed at a press briefing the allegations of foreign troops operating in the Kunene region were unfounded.

Four opposition parties on Wednesday alleged that Namibian citizens had been abducted at gunpoint by Namibian and Angolan soldiers who took them across the border in an attempt to force them to fight with the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces.

Mr. Pohamba challenged them to bring evidence which could substantiate their claims.

"The whole thing is an election campaign," he said.

What had happened in the region was that residents of Opuwo had requested immigration authorities to remove from the area large numbers of illegal aliens involved in smuggling and illegal trade.

During a subsequent police and army operation 43 Angolans living illegally in Namibia were handed over to the Angolan authorities.

The only incident was the three warning shots fired by the Namibian Defence Force at a South African illegal immigrant who ran away from soldiers checking up on people's documents, Mr. Pohamba said.

**Sweden Donates 150,000 Rands to Private Sector Foundation**

*MB0307133993 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] The Swedish ambassador to Namibia, Sten Rylander, today donated 150,000 rands on behalf of the Swedish Enterprise Development Corporation to the Private Sector Foundation of Namibia. The funds will be used to appoint a deputy general manager and a business training materials developer. The general manager of the private sector foundation, (Miriam Trubody), said the funds will also provide much needed administrative and developmental support for the promotion of small businesses.

**Swaziland****King Mswati: Political Changes Subject to Adjustment**

*MB0307094093 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 3 Jul 93 p 1*

[By Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III, has conceded present political changes in Swaziland are subject to further change and adjustment. Swaziland is presently engaged in direct parliamentary elections which are an outcome of recommendations by the people.

He said Swaziland has long recognized that she must break out of her "insular" past and be fully accepted internationally as an independent nation. His Majesty was speaking yesterday at the celebrations of the 217th independence anniversary of the United States of America at Ambassador Stephen Rogers' residence.

The King said political changes here will be towards fulfilling wishes and aspirations of the people.

His Majesty appreciated the realisation and acceptance by the U.S. that Swaziland needs to progress politically, in its own unique fashion, with its traditions and customs which have allowed full and free debate. He said such a trend has allowed Swaziland a time-table that is realistic to her abilities and needs.

The King's speech was delivered by Prince Mahlalengani at the occasion attended by Emakhosikati [King's wives], the Prime Minister, members of the diplomatic corps and Cabinet Ministers.

The King said: "Just as your own constitution has evolved over the centuries, with appropriate amendments as changing circumstances required, so our own system is the result of evolution, subject to the same factors of change and adjustment, but always geared to the one unalterable aim.

"This is to fulfill the wishes and aspirations of the majority of the nation within a framework that provides



for a future of peace, security and independence for us all, for our children and for successive generations of Swazis."

The King said to realise the future of security and independence much will depend on our economic performance. His Majesty said Swaziland must focus on economic development with as much zeal as on issues of political and social concern.

"The Government and people of the United States have shown the understanding of this principle with an extensive programme of support and assistance in a number of vital areas, all of which combine to address the different issues with a balanced and thoughtful approach.

"Your targeting of the priority areas of health, education and small business enterprise, shows a clear understanding of the developmental needs of the kingdom, and the desire to help us tackle our priority concerns in a positive and direct way," he said.

The King said Swaziland is grateful for the continued assistance by the U.S..

#### **Conference Notes Swazi Violation of Human Rights**

MB0207143293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jul 93 pp 1, 32

[By Bhekile Matsebula]

[Text] Swaziland and Malawi have been condemned by opposition political parties who attended a Multi-party conference in Arusha, Tanzania, as the worst countries that still regarded political parties as enemies.

This was disclosed by the Secretary General of Swanafro [Swaziland National Front] Mrs. Glenrose Dlamini yesterday in an interview.

The meeting was to debate on the multiparty system of government for the Eastern and Southern African countries. Mrs Dlamini said participants also expressed concern at the Swaziland government's refusal to issue the president of Swanafro, Mr Mbho Shongwe a passport to attend the conference.

Mrs Dlamini said the organizer of the conference, Professor Tembo told the Swaziland political underground movement's representatives, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu, Kislion Shongwe, both from Pudemo [People's United Democratic Movement] and herself that he has already informed the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Themba Masuku who was attending a SADC [Southern African Development Countries] conference at the same venue that Swaziland has been condemned for failing to respect the human rights of her citizens.

"When we tried to get in touch with the minister we could not because he was reported to have quickly vanished from the conference centre when he was told about the condemnation of Swaziland as a violator of

human rights," Mrs Dlamini said the parties have requested the representatives of Swanafro and Pudemo to send them messages to the effect that they returned home safe without any form of harassment from the authorities.

"We are happy that we came back home and received a warm welcome without any harassment," Mrs Dlamini said.

#### **King Receives Visiting Mozambican Transportation Minister**

MB0207082293 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] His Majesty the King has said Swaziland monitors with great interest the peaceful developments in Mozambique.

The king was speaking at Ludzidzini Royal Residence when receiving Mozambican Minister for Transport, Mr. Armando Guebuza, who paid a courtesy call on the king. The king also updated Mr. Guebuza about the political changes in Swaziland which he said are to be linked with economic changes in the not so distant future.

Mr. Guebuza in reply said his country was pleased with Swaziland's support and informed the king about the postponement of their general election from October this year to the same time next year.

#### **Ntiwane, Minister Meet**

MB0207064693 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The acting prime minister, Mr. Nkomeni Ntiwane, held talks behind closed doors with one of Mozambique's key persons in the on-going peace talks in that country, Mr. Armando Guebuza, who is minister for transport and communications in that country. Mr. Guebuza is in the kingdom on an official mission which includes an experience-sharing meeting with his Swazi counterpart, Mr. Albert Shabangu, whom he met earlier in the day.

Welcoming Mr. Guebuza, the acting prime minister assured him that their socioeconomic and political problems were whole-heartedly shared by the entire Swazi nation, and there was prudence in keeping in touch from time to time.

Mr. Guebuza echoed Mr. Ntiwane's words, saying the peoples of the two countries are too related culturally and historically to survive independently. Mr. Guebuza, who arrived in the country yesterday evening, is the longest serving transport and communications minister in the SADC [Southern African Development Community] region. He is also chairman of the Southern African Transport and Communications, SATCC, chairman. [sentence as heard]

In another development, the visiting Mozambican minister for transport and communications, Mr. Armando Guebuza, says his nation has faith in the truce signed recently between government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] opposition and hopes for the best.

Speaking at a cocktail party hosted by his Swazi counterpart, Mr. Albert Shabangu, at the Mountain Inn in Mbabane last night, Mr. Guebuza said what has always brought Swaziland and Mozambique together socially and economically will be fully restored as the truce matures into socioeconomic and political stability. This will include the revival of the rail link between the two countries and rehabilitation of the main roads linking the two countries.

He paid special tribute to the Kingdom of Swaziland for standing by the Mozambicans during their struggle for independence. He observed that there is need to create an atmosphere whereby Swazis should feel completely at home in Mozambique, and Mozambicans the same in Swaziland.

#### **Guebuza Views Refugee Repatriation Agreement**

*MB0407090093 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] Mozambique's minister for transport and communication, Mr. Armando Guebuza, says his country has initiated a tripartite agreement to facilitate a smooth repatriation of over 1 million Mozambican refugees in neighboring countries, including Swaziland.

Speaking at a news conference at the residence of the Mozambican Ambassador to Swaziland at Ezulwini, Mr. Guebuza said talks have already started between Mozambique and Zimbabwe about the signing of such an agreement, which involves Mozambique, the host country, and the United Nations. The minister said small projects will be set up all over Mozambique to integrate into the country's economy Mozambican refugees who are outside Mozambique, and over 3 million displaced citizens inside that country.

Accompanied by his counterpart in the country, Mr. Albert Shabangu, Mr. Guebuza assured that the security situation in Mozambique has returned to normal and there is free movement of routes to the country's ports from neighboring countries such as Swaziland. He said 35,000 tonnes of sugar from Swaziland to Zimbabwe has recently passed safely through Mozambique without incident. Mr. Guebuza said plans to rehabilitate Mozambique's railways and roads will start in earnest towards the end of this year. He added that an approach to (?support) the overall performance of regional economies and safe movement of goods to regional ports like Maputo, would be mapped out within the context of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and SADC [Southern African Development Community].

Mr. Guebuza said before the upsurge of rebel activity Mozambique used to handle 15 million tonnes of cargo at its ports and now handles only 3 million tonnes, but expressed optimism on the improvement of the situation.

Mr. Shabangu said due to the volatile security situation which existed in Mozambique, Swaziland has been forced to find alternative routes for the country's exports such as Richards Bay.

Mr. Guebuza, who was in Swaziland on a four-day official visit, left for Maputo today.

#### **Minister on Arms, Drug Trafficking**

*MB0407120993 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 4 Jul 93 pp 1,2*

[By Phinda Zwane]

[Text] The Governments of the Kingdom of Swaziland and Mozambique are working vigorously towards a speedy restoration of public transport between Lomahasha and Maputo.

This was disclosed by the Mozambican Minister of Transport, Mr. Armando Guebuza, yesterday morning. Mr. Guebuza, who left the country yesterday for Mozambique, was addressing journalists and media executives at the residence of his country's ambassador to the Kingdom, Mr. Antonio Sumbana.

Also present was the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Albert Shabangu who was representing the government.

Mr. Guebuza disclosed that before the end of the year, the road linking the frontier town of Lomahasha and Maputo, the Mozambican capital, will be rehabilitated. He said the two governments, were taking the matter up and efforts to get into the required standard had been finalised at government level.

In addition, he said, experts from Mozambique and Swaziland would soon meet to find better ways in which the road would be improved and further establish means of ensuring that good transport services are provided for the public much of whom engage in trade between the two neighbouring states.

Speaking about the situation in Mozambique, the minister said his government was fully committed to the peace process adding that his leader, President Joaquim Chissano was prepared and ready to meet with his principal rival, Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement Renamo.

Mr. Guebuza however, said his government was rather puzzled by the actions of Mr. Dhlakama who has so far failed to keep his promises that he would meet Mr. Chissano for talks about the peace process. He said because of that failure, elections in Mozambique which

were scheduled for October this year, have been pushed for the same month next year.

He said at the moment the Mozambican government had serious domestic problems most of which include rebuilding that countries which was devastated by more than ten years of civil war. [sentence as published]

Asked if he ever stayed in Swaziland before, Mr. Guebuza replied affirmatively saying that he stayed in the Kingdom's biggest slum township of Msunduzi in Mbabane. "I enjoyed staying in Msunduzi and we were staying together with the ambassador here. That was in 1965 after the Portuguese government had discovered they were working underground for the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] which was then a guerrilla movement," said the 50-year-old minister.

Speaking about the illegal arms trafficking between Mozambique and Swaziland, Minister Guebuza said police in his country were doing their best to bring the problem under control including that of drug trafficking.

#### **Mozambican Envoy Reacts to Swazi Plane Hijacking**

MB0607101393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 6 Jul 93 p 1

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] A commercial airline has been asked to take over the routes of the Royal Swazi National Airways—after the hijack of Fokker F28 over the weekend.

Yesterday passengers who were to leave for Johannesburg at 7am, waited until 12.00 noon when the new flight came. This was confirmed by Royal Swazi National Airways Commercial Manager, Mr. Albert Nxumalo.

The Royal Swazi aircraft was hijacked by a Mozambican who was armed with an AK-47, on its way from Maputo to Matsapha airport. It was flown to Maseru but could not land there, and was then flown to Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg.

Media Spokesman for the South African Police (SAP), Sergeant du Plessis said the number of shots that were fired by the Mozambican hijacker "perforated" the carpet.

"I wouldn't know to what extent but all I know is that it was rendered immobile as a result. We believe that these shots were fired as an indication that it was not a joke," he said.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the airways, Dr. Michael Matsebula announced yesterday that arrangements have been made to continue normal scheduled flights, in spite of what he called "the unfortunate incident as reported."

Also contacted yesterday was the Embassy of Mozambique which described the episode as shocking and unfortunate. Consular Attache, Mr. Carlos Manyisa said they have been deeply shocked and outraged by the behaviour of the hijacker. He said so far as they could gather yesterday, this was an outright criminal act.



## Liberia

### Taylor Views Situation in Gbarnga, Liberia

AB0307084593 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 2 Jul 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to his opponents and Monrovia newspapers, NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebel leader Charles Taylor is under increasing military pressure. There are reports that his forces are coming under attack on several fronts, that ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] troops are mopping up along the Guinea border and that heavy fighting is going on near Taylor's headquarters town of Gbarnga with ULIMO forces within four miles of the town and residents fleeing in droves, while pandemonium reigns and NPFL soldiers are in a state of confusion. On the line Robin White asked Charles Taylor if that was true.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] That is incorrect. In fact, a lot of people are returning home to Gbarnga. Gbarnga is a lively city. There is no such military threat within a 100 miles of Gbarnga, so that is incorrect.

[White] So, they are saying there is no pandemonium there?

[Taylor] Definitely not. Our forces, Robin, are still around the areas, around the suburbs of Monrovia. So I don't know how someone would be all the way up near Gbarnga when our forces are still beyond Kakata.

[White] There are also reports that one of your top generals, General Freeman, has been killed. Is that true?

[Taylor] That is incorrect. In fact, Gen. Freeman is on his way to me right now. That is incorrect. Remember they talked about my army chief of staff, (General John Teah), being killed? And the poor guy has been trying to get to BBC. That is incorrect.

[White] But I understand that you have announced a big military reshuffle.

[Taylor] Well, no. What we are doing at this particular time, we are preparing for the peace process, what we are trying to do at this particular time is to go through our entire organization and to make sure the structures are in place and that when the international community wants to act and we have to order, we can accomplish what we want to accomplish in terms of disarmament or encampment or whatever we agree on in the shortest possible period time.

[White] So you have had a military reshuffle?

[Taylor] Well, we are going through the structures to make sure that those commanders are capable of implementing immediate orders in getting them in position to act quickly.

[White] So this reshuffle has not come about because people have been killed?

[Taylor] Oh no, Robin, oh no! Some of these... [changes thought] you know I have kept a very good relationship with the international media; as far as not lying. We are going to maintain that policy. If it is bad, I am going to tell you it is bad. When it is good, I am going to tell you. You can rest assured of that.

[White] Surely Mr. Taylor, it is becoming pretty clear that the area you are now controlling is getting smaller and smaller and smaller.

[Taylor] No, Robin. I mean, what is getting smaller? Don't forget ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] came in here trying to colonize us, at least Babangida. And they made some advances that we have been able to cut them off, locked them up into areas that they cannot get out....

[White, interrupting] It does not sound, Mr. Taylor, it does not really sound like that. I mean you have lost all these ports, you've lost Kakata, you've lost areas along the Guinea border. I mean, you will at least admit these things, so surely, you must admit that you are losing control slowly.

[Taylor] No. I mean which port have we lost? The port of Buchanan?

[White] Yes.

[Taylor] Well, nobody actually runs the port of Buchanan. You know, if you were in a city where you cannot come or go, I don't call that gaining. On the Guinean border, we have not lost anything on the Guinean border. We have had cross border attacks and we are warning that these attacks have to stop.

[White] I understand you have come out today with some fresh peace proposals. Now, what are those proposals?

[Taylor] We are saying now that the United Nations send in some peace observers and we are prepared to head a government of inclusion where there will be a national unity government using the Ethiopian formula that was advanced by former Assistant Secretary of State Cohen or the formula that we should now use in Afghanistan where there will a government of inclusion that everybody will win. That there will be no loser. [White] And how big a share would you want in this government of inclusion?

[Taylor] We control still more than 90 percent of the country. This government of inclusion, from what I see, would be one that can be debated. We would like to go into this without any precondition, sit down and talk about it.

[White] If you were offered, say, as little as 20 percent in this government of inclusion, would that be acceptable?

[Taylor] Well, let us put it this way, Robin, we are going into this without any preconditions. We still govern more than 80 percent of the country. In terms of military power, there is no group on this ground or combined group of AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO, or Black Berets that could defeat us.

[White] Yes, but would you accept 20 percent?

[Taylor] We want to go into this again without any preconditions. I don't think anyone in his rightful mind would even suggest that without controlling more than 80 percent of the country that percentages are anything of that low-level should be accepted. But we have an open mind and we want to bring an end to the bloodshed in this country.

[White] Is it that you are suing for peace because you are losing?

[Taylor] No. Robin, this war is taking a toll on our people. I can assure you that if our objective was not to pursue the peace process, there can be no winner in this Liberian war. This war could continue indefinitely. We would resist any attempt on the part of Babangida to colonize this country and usurp our authority here and our independence. But our objectives now are to pursue the peace process in every possible way. [end recording]

#### **Displaced People From Harbel Against Relocation**

*AB0107183693 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Displaced people from (?Snelnotay) and Harbel say they prefer staying in their community and remain vigilant against any NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] attack [words indistinct]. The citizens concerned, according to Margibi County Superintendent Charles Bayewe, comes in the wake of government plans to relocate them to avoid any further NPFL attack on displaced people.

Superintendent Bayewe said the citizens, at a meeting held Tuesday [29 June] in (?Snelnotay), resolved to appeal to government to reconsider its decision and allow them to remain where they are as they have now taken every measure to ensure their security.

#### **Minister, Police Director To Testify in LTC Case**

*AB0107162293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] The Criminal Court B at the Temple of Justice has summoned Justice Minister Phillips Banks and Acting Police Director Rudolph Flowers to appear before it today to answer to a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed in favor of the suspended LTC [Liberia Telecommunications Corporation] managing director, Mr. Martin Gargard.

Lawyers representing yesterday filed a petition to the court to release Mr. Gargard because, according to them,

Mr. Gargard has been in detention since June 25, which is about 144 hours without a formal charge, thus depriving him of his constitutional rights. The Justice Ministry said they ordered the arrest of Mr. Gargard for espionage, saying it has sufficient evidence to prosecute him. Mr. Gargard faces a maximum of 10 years imprisonment if found guilty of the crime.

### **Nigeria**

#### **President Gives Parties Ultimatum on Elections**

*AB0607120693 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria's military leader, General Babangida, has given the two political parties just 72 hours to agree to his proposal for a new election or all levels of democratically elected government will be dissolved. This ultimatum was issued after representatives of the two parties failed to agree on whether the election should go ahead. The SDP [Social Democratic Party], who are believed to have won the canceled elections, want to boycott the new poll but the NRC [National Republican Convention] want to take part. Here is Charles Anyagulu:

[Begin recording] Gen. Babangida's latest decision has come after talks with leaders of the two political parties became deadlocked over the issue of new elections. The general gave them till Thursday [8 July] to either decide to go ahead with the new poll, which is now believed to be scheduled for 31 July, or have all democratic institutions dissolved. These would include the leadership of the two parties, the National Assembly, the state legislatures, and suspending civilian governors. In their place, an interim national government, made up of both civilians and the military, would be set up to run the country till new elections at all levels, which could take years to organize, are conducted.

It is not clear where this would leave Gen. Babangida himself, who has promised to hand over power to civilians at the end of August but in what appears to be an attempt to further emasculate the elected bodies, Gen. Babangida also hinted that he might trim down the size of the National Assembly, which has roughly 600 members. What will happen next is unclear. What is clear is the wave of demonstrations and riots which have been taking place in Lagos in protest at the cancellation of the ballot has so far not had the desired effects on the general and his deputies. [end recording]

#### **Government Offers 2 Options**

*AB0607175793 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has given the two political parties the option to either accept a fresh presidential election scheduled for 31 July or settle for an interim

national government made up of entirely civilians. A statement released to State House correspondent in Abuja said the proposal to form an interim government arose when the two parties ruled out the possibility of a [words indistinct] to agree on conducting a fresh election during their meeting with President Ibrahim Babangida yesterday [5 July].

The statement added that it was now entirely up to the two parties to choose any of the two options, pointing out that this position of the government was to make 27 August this year a terminal date for military rule in the country. He then appealed to the two parties to consider the national interest and adopt a common approach to the issue.

#### **Political Parties To Meet 7 Jul**

*AB0707082093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Text] A joint meeting of the two political parties will take place today in Abuja on the options given by the president to resolve the political crisis in the country. Yesterday, leaders of the parties held separate meetings to consider the options. Also yesterday, National Assembly members of the two parties met at different venues to reexamine the stand of their parties and the dialogue and progress at various levels of government.

Similarly, SDP [Social Democratic Party] governors are expected in Abuja for consultations with the National Executive Committee of the party. The NRC [National Republican Convention] has also arranged a meeting of its enlarged National Executive Committee for this morning at the party's national headquarters in Abuja. All NRC governors and National Assembly members, as well as officers of state houses of assembly, party elders, and (?others) have been invited to the meeting.

#### **Abiola Urges Leaders To Ignore Order**

*AB0607173993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Within the last hour or so, the man many see as the winner of the June 12 election, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] candidate, Chief Abiola, reacted publicly to President Babangida's ultimatum on the scrapping of the election process. And it was a defiant response, as Elizabeth Obadena reprfrom Lagos:

[Begin recording] Chief M.K.O. Abiola this evening appealed to all Nigerians holding elected office to ignore the ultimatum given by President Ibrahim Babangida last night to either participate in the new presidential election or face the dissolution of all elected institutions in the country. He said that he had unanimous agreement of political leaders from both parties and other non-political accredited leaders to ignore, and I quote: This latest threat by the outgoing military president.

Chief Abiola said, and I quote again: This latest black-mail is another example of the General's total disregard for the ordinary Nigerian people at every level and there is, therefore, no basis whatsoever for any Nigeria to continue to give regard to such a person. I therefore ask all elected officers to stay in their position, ward, local government, state, and national levels, and damn the consequence. Let us then all wait and see how General Babangida intends to remove all chairmen and officers in all the wards, and councillors and local government chairmen in all the local government areas, the state governors and members of the National Assembly and all elected public and party officials.

He then appealed to all Nigerians to remain at their posts and continue to be law-abiding. [end recording]

#### **Transitional Council Calls on Parties To Avoid Boycott**

*AB0707100093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 7 Jul 93*

[Text] The Transitional Council has urged the two political parties to cooperate in the ongoing consultative processes and avoid the temptation of any form of boycott. The Council made the appeal in a communique issued yesterday at the end of its meeting in Abuja.

In the communique read by the secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukumerije, the Council warned that any form of boycott would have devastating and destabilizing consequences in the dialogue embarked upon to solve the political impasse. The Council said its stand was [word indistinct] by the need for unity and social harmony, as well as its commitment to a democratic Nigeria. It deplored violence as a form of social protest especially as violence was at variance with the principle of democracy.

The Transitional Council commended the processes of consultation embarked upon by the two parties. It expressed optimism that such a dialogue would enable the nation to arrive at a democratic government. The Council reaffirmed the determination of the government to protect the nation's sovereignty without external interference in the nation's internal affairs.

#### **Violence Erupts in Lagos Suburb; 10 Killed**

*AB0607145893 Dakar PANA in English 1423 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[Text] Lagos, 6 July (PANA)—Soldiers shot and killed at least 10 people in the Lagos suburb of Ikoyi Tuesday, eyewitnesses said, in the second day of violence in Nigeria's biggest city. Corpses were loaded onto a stationary military truck at the city's Eko Bridge, which separates mainland Lagos from Victoria Island and the plush neighbourhood of Ikoyi, where the shooting occurred, eyewitnesses said. A burned truck was beside the truck laden with the corpses.



Eyewitnesses said that the shooting occurred after a crowd, of mainly young people, set fire to the military truck, which was transporting unarmed soldiers in the area between 10.00 A.M and 11.00 A.M (08:00 and 09:00 GMT). The soldiers reportedly went to their barracks and returned with arms and shot at the crowd, killing a number of them. The violence comes in the aftermath of the military's annulment of the 12 June presidential election results.

### **Government Sets Deadline for Lagos To Restore Order**

*AB0607212093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] The Federal Government has given a 24-hour ultimatum to the Lagos State Government to restore law and order in the state. This ultimatum followed the violent demonstrations which have disrupted life in the state for two consecutive days. The chief of defense staff and secretary of defense, General Sanni Abacha, gave the ultimatum this evening in Lagos in an address to a delegation of the Lagos State Government led by the State Governor, Chief Michael Otedola, and the deputy governor, Alhaji Asumatoro Chukutu. Gen. Abacha assured the delegation that government would do everything in its power to resolve the present political unrest in the best interest of the nation. [passage omitted]

Governor Otedola told Gen. Abacha that everything within his power had been done to arrest the situation without success. [passage omitted]

This (?meeting) was attended by the deputy chief of defense staff, Admiral Murtala Nyaoko, the director general of the Defense Ministry, General Olu Bajoan, the inspector general of police, Alhaji Aliyu Attah, local government chairmen, and top military officers.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces have been directed to assist the police in maintaining law and order in Lagos area with immediate effect. The statement signed by the chief of operations, defense headquarters, Lieutenant General Garba Duba, from the office of the chief of defense staff, says the Federal Government is appealing to all peace loving citizens to go about their normal lawful businesses and stay assured of safety.

### **CD Leader Ransome-Kuti Arrested Again**

*AB0707081793 Paris AFP in English 0138 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 7 (AFP)—The head of the Nigerian Army has warned of a military clampdown in Lagos from Wednesday [7 July], after two days of anti-government protests which left at least 15 dead. General Sanni Abacha gave the warning as leaders of Nigeria's two political parties prepared to meet President Ibrahim Babangida Wednesday to discuss the crisis sparked by the annulment of presidential elections last month. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Campaign for Democracy leader Ransome-Kuti was arrested at his Lagos late Tuesday, his daughter told AFP. It was the third time he had been arrested in the last 72 hours, she said. His movement, which groups 40 human rights organizations, called for a campaign of civil disobedience from Monday [5 July] to protest the cancellation of the June 12 elections. The developments came at the end of a second day of anti-government protests during which 12 protestors were killed after police opened fire on them in central Lagos, according to witnesses. [passage omitted]

### **Senate Committee To Investigate Subversion Reports**

*AB0707085093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Text] The Senate has directed its Committee on Ethics and Public Petitions to look into the alleged subterranean moves to [word indistinct] induce the National Assembly to subvert the rest of the transition program. The committee will also examine all evidence reports and make appropriate recommendations. The directive followed the adoption today [6 July] of a motion by Senator Bello Mohamed of Katsina State on the issue. He said the allegation was embarrassing to members since it was capable of eroding the confidence of the people in the Senate. The Ethics Committee has two weeks to submit its reports.

### **Government Warns Against Price Hike in Petroleum**

*AB0307130093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Government's concern over unjustified attempts to increase petroleum prices was today expressed by the secretary of state for trade, industry, and state enterprises, Dr. Arthur Abraham. In his communication through petroleum executives, Dr. Abraham advised dealers to desist from any attempt to increase petroleum prices.

This follows observation by the department that there has been some changes by the Petroleum Monitoring Unit in the prices of petroleum products today. Consequently, the Department of Trade, Industry, and State Enterprises wishes to advise the public that there has been no revision of prices as far as the government is concerned. All concerned are, therefore, advised to revert to the prices that obtained as at 30th June, only two days ago.

Dr. Arthur Abraham has, meanwhile, called on members of the business community to exercise a high sense of understanding in their dealings. Addressing them at his Church Street office today, Dr. Arthur Abraham said that the reasonable increase on taxes and trade tariffs made in the current budget should not be a justification for prices to be sky-rocketed.

He said although the government is prosecuting a rebel incursion in the country, much has been realized in boosting our ravaged economy. Dr. Abraham cited the free flow of petroleum, availability of foreign exchange in our money market, and the gradual reduction in inflation as signs of recovery. He expressed the NPRC's [National Provisional Ruling Council] concern to maintain a good and friendly atmosphere with the business community, noting that the government has no intention to ostracize them.

On the issue of the problems expressed by the business community, most particularly on high interest rates in our banks, Dr. Abraham assured them of government's concern to resolve such issues in the most amicable manner. Responding for the business community, a senior executive member of the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. Michael Claw), expressed appreciation for government for the move in gradually reducing inflation in the country with the assurance of full cooperation at all times.

### Sierra Leone

#### Strasser Removes Second in Command, Holds 'Crisis' Meeting

AB0607122193 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT  
6 Jul 93

[Text] Freetown, 6 Jul (AFP)—A serious crisis erupted at the head of the Sierra Leonean State today as Captain Valentine Strasser, chairman of the military junta, fired his second in command, Captain Solomon Saj Musa who, according to unconfirmed reports, has been placed under house arrest. The two men were the key architects of the coup d'etat which toppled General Joseph Momoh on 29 April 1992.

Considered as a "hardliner" of the regime and enjoying little support from the government, Capt. Saj Musa was one of the most dreaded leaders of the junta, particularly for what diplomats called "his unorthodox approach to internal problems." He was often criticized "for his apparent ambition to lead the military government," a diplomat pointed out today.

Late yesterday morning, the national radio carried a communique by President Strasser announcing the removal of Capt. Saj Musa from the post of chairman of the ministerial cabinet, the Council of Secretaries of State, and his replacement by Alusine Fofana, a civilian. The radio however made no mention of a reshuffle of the presidential organ, the Supreme Council of State [SCS], in which Capt. Saj Musa occupied the post of vice chairman.

Following this incident, the head of state convened a crisis meeting of the SCS later in the evening. At the end of the meeting marked by Capt. Saj Musa's absence, the radio carried another communique by the head of state announcing the SCS vice chairman's removal from that

post and his replacement by Captain Julius Maada Bio, former SCS member and principal liaison officer for information, finance, foreign affairs and maritime resources. Capt. Bio also became head of government in replacement of Mr. Fofana, who had been appointed a few hours earlier.

#### Names New Government

AB0607124093 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT  
6 Jul 93

[Text] Freetown, 6 Jul (AFP)—Here is the list of the new Sierra Leonean Government following yesterday's Cabinet reshuffle by the Head of State, Captain Valentine Strasser.

#### SUPREME COUNCIL OF STATE [SCS, presidential organ]

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| President and SCS Chairman   | STRASSER, Valentine, Capt. |
| Vice Chairman                | BIO, Julius Maada, Lt.     |
| Member                       | MBAYO, Charles, Lt.        |
| Member                       | KAMBO, Samuel Komba, Lt.   |
| Secretary General, Spokesman | BENJAMIN, John             |

#### COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES OF STATE [CSS, ministerial cabinet]

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| CSS Chairman                           | BIO, Julius Maada, Lt.           |
| Presidential Delegate                  | JUMU, Solomon, Col.              |
| Finance                                | KARIMU, John                     |
| Foreign Affairs                        | KARGBO, Karefa, Lt.              |
| Youth, Sports, and Social Mobilization | MBAYO, Charles, Lt.              |
| Agriculture                            | SESAY, Abdul Karim, Lt.Col.      |
| Mines                                  | GLOVER, Reginald Lt.             |
| Maritime Resources                     | KOMBA, Samuel, Lt.               |
| Transport                              | (vacant)                         |
| Trade and Industry                     | FOFANA, Alusine                  |
| Public Works                           | GBONDO, Joseph Philip, Col.      |
| Information                            | TYRE, Hindolo                    |
| Tourism                                | TURAY, Gabriel, Capt.            |
| Labor                                  | BROWN, Alex                      |
| Education                              | BANGURA, Bassie                  |
| Justice (Attorney General)             | KARGBO, Franklyn                 |
| Health                                 | GIBRIL, Akim, Col.               |
| Territorial Administration             | KOROMA, S.F.Y., Col.             |
| Internal Affairs                       | KAMARA, Alimamy Osman, Rtd. Col. |
| Eastern Province                       | NYUMA, Tom, Lt.                  |
| Southern Province                      | KAMARA, Idriss, Lt.              |
| Northern Province                      | SEWA, Fallah, Maj.               |

### Dismissed Official Comments

AB0607143993 Paris AFP in French 1206 GMT  
6 Jul 93

[Text] Freetown, 6 Jul (AFP)—Lieutenant Solomon Saj Musa, former second in command of the Sierra Leonean military regime, who was dismissed from his post of vice president and head of government, will "resume his university studies" in a foreign country "of his choice." This was announced in Freetown today by Lieutenant Karefa Kargbo, the new secretary of state [minister] of foreign affairs.

Addressing members of the diplomatic corps, the foreign minister refrained from commenting on reports that Capt. Saj Musa is under house arrest, obviously after his refusal to accept the Cabinet reshuffle decided by upon the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser. According to Lt. Kargbo, the situation deteriorated following a "wave of calumnies" involving Capt. Saj Musa. "In the interest of national stability and in order not to govern in an atmosphere polluted with doubt, it was necessary to preserve the spirit of the revolution," he added. "The government will ensure that whatever his choice, Captain Saj Musa will be treated with all honors due his rank of former vice president," Lt. Kargbo asserted.

Answering questions, the foreign affairs secretary said the crisis had not caused any "tension" or even "concern" and that no abnormal situation had been observed in matters of security. This morning there was no visible sign of civil or military agitation in Freetown where shops opened as usual.

### Official Explains Reshuffle

AB0707101593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700  
GMT 7 Jul 93

[Text] The new acting secretary of state, foreign affairs, Lieutenant Karefa Kargbo, has acquainted members of the diplomatic corps with diplomatic developments resulting in Monday's [5 July] reshuffle in the Council of Secretaries. Addressing the diplomats in his Glossy Street office, Lt. Karefa Kargbo said the changes were motivated by a number of developments within the past 24 hours and that it was effected by the chairman and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, in the interest of the stability of the nation.

He explained that a lot of aspersions have been cast on the former deputy head of state, Captain Saj Musa, by both the international and local media, with rumors of [words indistinct] creating a stalemate in the business community. Lt. Karefa Kargbo said even though the rumors were false, it resulted in creating pressure and affecting the interest of stability in the nation. He disclosed that Capt. Saj Musa is to proceed on academic studies abroad in a country of his own choice and the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government will accord him the full honor befitting a former deputy head of state. Lt. Karefa Kargbo said Capt. Saj Musa would be remembered as a dynamic gentleman.

Regarding his own appointment, Lt. Karefa Kargbo said [words indistinct] having a military officer as acting secretary of foreign affairs, adding that there was a lot to be done in the department. The acting secretary of state reiterated that the NPRC relies on the goodwill of members of the diplomatic corps, particularly the donor countries, and explained that the rationale behind the changes should not be misinterpreted as there has been no unusual security situation, nor is there need for tension or concern. Lt. Karefa Kargbo expressed the need to meet with the various envoys individually to further cement and strengthen the friendly relations already existing between Sierra Leone and their respective countries.

In responding, the dean of the diplomatic corps and Egyptian ambassador, Mohamed Musa, thanked the acting foreign secretary for the prompt action taken to appraise members of the diplomatic corps about the recent Cabinet reshuffle and the motives behind it. Meanwhile, while wishing the acting foreign secretary of state a successful tenure of office, Ambassador Musa maintained that the welfare and stability in the interest of Sierra Leone was paramount to all. He said the diplomatic corps is ready to cooperate for the well-being of the country. Earlier, the director general, Mr. M.B. Sulk, introduced the new acting secretary to the members of the diplomatic corps.

### Minister Presents 1993-94 Budget Estimates

AB0107134693 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000  
GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Budget estimates for the 1993-94 fiscal year will amount to 485 billion leones compared to the estimated 395 billion leones this year, the secretary of state, finance, development, and economic planning, Dr. John Karimu, announced in Freetown today. Delivering the statement on the budget for the 1993-94 financial year, Dr. Karimu said 1993-94 should be a year of fiscal consolidation and monetary policy and would continue to support the broad objectives of the structural adjustment program, bring down the rate of inflation, encourage private sector savings and investment, (?based) on a strong balance of payment position, and improve relations with external creditors.

Dr. Karimu said government has provided for a substantial shake-up in the provision of goods and services, but the bulk of the increase will go to health, education, and other social services in addition to the large development outlays provided for these sectors in the public investment program for the period 1993-94 to 1995-96.

Highlighting the many features of the public investment program for the three years, commencing 1993-94, Dr. Karimu said the main obstacles [words indistinct] are the absence of good road networks and electricity, noting that government will make increased investment in public works, particularly roads and electricity.



The secretary of state, finance, said the World Bank agreed to provide \$21.4 million for a four-year agricultural support project to improve the incentive framework for rice production, reduce mortality rates in the livestock subsectors, reduce postharvest losses and marketing costs, enhance the capacity of government to provide basic agricultural services to farmers, strengthen her budgetary planning and management, and ensure full cost recovery of inputs and agro-processing equipment. Dr. John Karimu said that the labor-intensive subcomponent of the agricultural sector support project for feeder roads rehabilitation will provide food and rural employment in the postharvest months. He said that by the end of the four-year period rice output is expected to increase by 55 percent.

The secretary of state, finance, said the African Development Bank, ADB, has approved an assistance of \$8 million for the implementation of a two-year social action and poverty alleviation program, SAPAP, aimed at protecting vulnerable groups during the structural adjustment process and address more deeply the poverty problem. Dr. Karimu announced a 30 percent provision for cost of living adjustment in the basic salary of civil servants as against an expected cost of living increase of 12 percent, noting that government was conscious of the steep erosion in the real value of salaries paid to civil servants over the past two decades, and a structural salary increase during the current financial year. [sentence as heard] Dr. Karimu said government's economic strategy is to reduce inflation and that government will not be in a position to honor any commitment in excess of the order of cost of living adjustment granted to regular civil servants.

On tax proposals, Dr. Karimu said tax on incomes from interests, dividends, and discounts is now on a flat rate of 10 percent. Employees will have to pay their taxes every month under the pay as you earn scheme, while suppliers and other contractors are now subject to advance tax of 2 percent at the time of receiving payment. In the area of business taxation, he said legislation

has been passed to enable assessment to be made on the basis of service provided. Businesses submitted audited accounts acceptable to the commissioner of income tax, while only corporated businesses paid tax each fiscal year on their income in the accounting period ended in the previous fiscal year.

On import duties and protection, the secretary of state, finance said in order to protect farmers, a 15 percent import duty has been imposed on rice including donor funded rice with [words indistinct] effect, instead of the existing sales tax of 10 percent. Dr. Karimu noted that the level of protection will be kept under constant review and adjusted from time to time to secure adequate prices for farmers.

Reviewing the tariff structure, the secretary of state, finance said government is guided by the dual purpose of achieving administrative and economic efficiency and that the practice of allowing goods into the country defined as raw materials at 5 percent will be ended and that the rate for each item on the customs tariff will be determined based on the broad classification of raw materials, capital, equipment, and spare parts.

Reviewing the budgetary performance of the 1992-93 fiscal year, Dr. Karimu said government has successfully met all the fiscal targets for the year under the rice accommodation program and that our fiscal performance has been commended by the international community.

Dr. Karimu said in spite of the difficulties posed by the rebel war, government continued with the economic program and is committed to pursuing the implementation [words indistinct] under the rice accommodation program and the (?reconstruction) of import credit supported by the International Monetary Fund, IMF, and the World Bank. Dr. Karimu added that government has concluded agreements with the African Development Bank and the European Community for similar supports to our structural adjustment efforts.

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**8 JULY 1993**

